TAT-02-F-05754

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 2

REMOVAL ACTION BRANCH

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E R E C O R D S

T I D E W A T E R B A L I N G S I T E

N E W A R K , E S S E X C O U N T Y , N E W J E R S E Y

Prepared by:

Peter T. Di Pasca, Jr.
Roy F. Weston, Inc.
Technical Assistance Team
Major Programs Division
Edison, New Jersey

Prepared for:

Eugene G. Dominach, OSC
US EPA Region II
Removal Action Branch
Edison, New Jersey

February, 1990

TIDEWATER BALING SITE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

CONTENTS

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION II
EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08837

Tidewater Baling Administrative Record

List of Documents

The list of documents contains the following information about each document:

* Document number
* Title of Document - One or two line synopsis of contents of document.
* Author - Name and affiliation
* Recipient - Name and affiliation
* Date of Document - Date document was created or transmitted.

Note: Items in the Administrative Record are for public access, and should be removed from the file only for copying. The cost of reproduction of the documents in the file are the responsibility of the person requesting the copy.

TIDEWATER BALING SITE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document #: TBC 1.1.0010 Date: 02-02-89

Title: Removal Request - Tidewater Baling Corporation
Author: John J. Trela, Ph.D., Director NJDEP Division of HWM
Recipient: Stephen Luftig, Director, USEPA Emergency and Remedial Response Division

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Document #: TBC 1.1.0020 Date: None

Title: Removal Request - Tidewater Baling Corporation
Author: Stephen Luftig, Director, USEPA Emergency and Remedial Response Division
Recipient: John J. Trela, Ph.D., Director NJDEP Division of HWM

Document #: TBC 1.1.0030 Date: None

Title: Enforcement Action - Tidewater Baling
Author: Richard Salkie, Associate Director for Removal and Emergency Preparedness Programs
Recipient: George Pavlou, Associate Director for Enforcement Programs

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Document #: TBC 1.1.0040 Date: 05-19-89

Title: (Review of Notice of Release or Threatened Release)
Author: Alvin L. Zach, P.E., L.S., Director, Newark Department of Engineering
Recipient: John Witkowski, OSC, USEPA Region II

Document #: TBC 1.2.0010 Date: None

Title: (Tidewater Baling - Background Information)
Author: Robert Beretsky, NJDEP, HSMS IV
Recipient: File

Document #: TBC 1.2.0020 Date: 08-18-89

Title: Pollution Report No. 1 - Tidewater Baling
Author: Eugene Dominach, USEPA Region II OSC
Recipient: Distribution List

Document #: TBC 1.3.0010 Date: 05-19-89

Title: Notice to Responsible Party under CERCLA of 1980
Author: Eugene Dominach, USEPA Region II OSC
Recipient: Meyer Shapiro, President, Tidewater Baling Corp.

Document #: TBC 1.3.0020 Date: 05-19-89

Title: Notice to Responsible Party under CERCLA of 1980
Author: Eugene Dominach, USEPA Region II OSC
Recipient: Arturo Lopez, Director of General Services, Newark

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Document #: TBC 1.4.0010 Date: 10-15-86

Title: Tidewater Baling - Preliminary Assessment Report
Author: Robert Beretsky, NJDEP
Recipient: File

Document #: TBC 2.1.0010 Date: 05-17-89

Title: Project Sampling Plan
Author: Peter Di Pasca and Julian Hill, Roy F. Weston, Inc.
Recipient: Eugene Dominach, USEPA Region II OSC

Document #: TBC 2.2.0010 Date: 05-18-89

Title: Chain of Custody Records: from TAT to Accredited Laboratories
Author: Peter Di Pasca and Cris D'Onofrio, TAT Region II
Recipient: Accrdited Laboratories, Linden, New Jersey

Document #: TBC 2.2.0020 Date: 07-31-89

Title: (Comparision of Analytical Results from City of Newark, NJDEP, and EPA/TAT)
Author: John Johnson and Julian Hill, TAT Region II
Recipient: Eugene Dominach, Removal Action Branch, USEPA

Document #: TBC 2.3.0010 Date: 05-24-89

Title: Expedited Action Memorandum for Immediate Removal Action
Author: Eugene Dominach, OSC, USEPA Removal Action Branch
Recipient: Stephen Luftig, Director, Emergency and Remedial Response Division

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Document #: TBC 2.3.0020 Date: None

Title: Proposed Action Memorandum
Author: Eugene Dominach, OSC, USEPA Removal Action Branch
Recipient: William Muszynski, P.E., Acting Regional Administrator

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Document #: TBC 2.4.0010 Date: 08-07-89

Title: Tidewater Baling Site Safety Plan
Author: Peter Di Pasca, Roy F. Weston, Inc. / TAT Region II
Recipient: Eugene Dominach, OSC, USEPA Removal Action Branch

Document #: TBC 3.1.0010 Date: None

Title: Toxicological Effects of Substances Discovered at Tidewater Baling Site
Author: Donald Graham, TAT Region 2
Recipient: File

Document #: SAL 4.1.0010 Date: 08-09-89

Title: Community Relations Plan - Tidewater Baling Site
Author: Peter Di Pasca and John Johnson, TAT Region II
Recipient: Eugene Dominach, OSC, USEPA Removal Action Branch

Document #: TBC 4.2.0010 Date: 03-01-90

Title: Public Notice of Availability of Information
Author: Peter Di Pasca, Roy F. Weston, Inc. / TAT Region 2
Recipient: New Jersey Star-Ledger

Document #: TBC 5.1.0010 Date: None

Title: EPA Regional Guidance Documents
Author: Douglas Kodama, USEPA Response and Prevention Branch
Recipient: File

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION II
EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08837

Administrative Records in Local Repositories

The "Administrative Record" is the collection of documents which form the basis for the selection of a response action at a Superfund site. Under Section 113(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), EPA is required to establish an administrative record for every Superfund response action and to make a copy of the administrative record available at or near the site.

The administrative record file must be reasonably available for public review during normal business hours. The record file should be treated as a non-circulating reference document. This will allow the public greater access to the volumes and also minimize the risk of loss or damage. Individuals may photocopy any documents contained in the record file, according to the photocopying procedures at the local repository.

The documents in the administrative record file may become damaged or lost during use. If this occurs, the local repository manager should contact the EPA Regional Office for replacements. Periodically, EPA may send supplemental volumes and indexes directly to the local repository. These supplements should be placed with the initial record file.

The administrative record file will be maintained at the local repository until further notice. Questions regarding the maintenance of the record file should be directed to the EPA Regional Office.

The Agency welcomes comments at any time on documents contained in the administrative record file. Please send any such comments to Mr. Richard Salkie, Associate Director, Removal Program Office, USEPA Region II, Woodbridge Avenue, Edison, NJ 08837.

For further information on the administrative record file, contact Douglas Kodama at (201) 906-6905.

TBC 1.1.0010

Let's protect our earth

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Michele M. Putnam
Deputy Director
Hazardous Waste Operations

John J. Trela, Ph.D., Director
401 East State St.
CN 028
Trenton, N.J. 08625-0028
(609)633-1408

Lance R. Miller
Deputy Director
Responsible Party Remedial Actions

FEB 0 2 1989

Stephen Luftig, Director
Emergency and Remedial Response Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10278

Dear Director Luftig:

Re: Removal Request - Tidewater Baling Corp.
St. Charles Street
Newark, New Jersey

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection hereby submits the Tidewater Baling Corp. site for CERCLA removal action consideration. The following information details the case history and supports the removal request.

Tidewater Baling Corp. located in Newark, Essex County, is involved in reclaiming and baling scrap metals for recycling. The company has been operating at its present location (Block 2487, Lot 2) since the 1950's. Materials which have been reclaimed include 55-gallon drums, transformers, construction scrap and automobile parts.

Inspections and sampling by NJDEP personnel revealed poor housekeeping practices and significant soil contamination on site. Contaminants detected in soil and pooled liquid include PCBs, heavy metals, volatile organics and petroleum hydrocarbons.

In spite of a NJDEP Directive, Tidewater Baling has not properly addressed the remediation of the site. Additionally, sampling of a portion of a recreation area located adjacent to the facility revealed that contaminants have migrated off site. Security for the area impacted by the offsite migration of contaminants remains inadequate, consequently, there is a high potential for public exposure.

This site has received preliminary approval of the USEPA Response and Prevention Branch in Edison; please advise me of your final determination. Should your staff require additional information, please have them contact Ken Kloo of the Bureau of Planning and Assessment at (609) 633-2219. Thank you again for your continued cooperation.

Very truly yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
JOHN J. TRELA

John J. Trela, Ph.D.
Director

KK:mz

c: Richard Salkie, USEPA

John J. Trela, Ph.D., Director
Division of Hazardous Waste Management
New Jersey Department of Environmental
Protection
401 East State Street
CN 028
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0028

Re: Removal Request-Tidewater Baling
St. Charles St.
Newark, Esses County, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Trela:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has received your request for a CERCLA Removal Action at the Tidewater Baling site. We are conducting a removal site evaluation to determine the site's eligibility under the NCP. The site has been referred to our enforcement program for initiation of site compliance activities.

The OSC assigned to the removal action is John Witkowski, who can be reached at (201)321-6739.

We would appreciate any available background site information to assist in preparing for the removal process.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen D. Luftig, Director
Emergency and Remedial Response Division

2ERR-RAB	2ERR-RAB	2ERR-ADREPP	2ERR-DD	2ERR
WITKOWSKI	ZACHOS	SALKIE	CALLAHAN	LUFTIG

Enforcement Action - Tidewater Baling
Newark, Essex County, New Jersey

Richard C. Salkie, Associate Director for
Removal and Emergency Preparedness Programs

George Pavlou, Associate Director for
Enforcement Programs

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has requested that we make an assessment to determine if a removal action is warranted at the Tidewater Baling Site, St. Charles St., Newark, New Jersey. The facility was engaged in, and does, recycling of metals. The NJDEP has documented releases of hazardous wastes into the environment, putting at risk people who use a neighboring recreational area. The NJDEP has also issued administrative orders against the facility to cease the releases and remediate the past contamination. To date the facility has not complied with these orders.

The initial assessment of this site indicates that it is removal eligible, and as such, I request that an individual be assigned to initiate enforcement action against the facility. Because of the history of this site and its location, I beleive we should consider use of the new expeditated process of issuing a notice and order to the facility.

The OSC assigned to this site is John Witkowski, who can be reached at 8-340-6739.

cc: S.Luftig, 2ERR
D.Karlen, 20RC-SUP

2ERR-RAB	2ERR-RAB	2ERR-ADREPP
WITKOWSKI	ZACHOS	SALKIE

Newark

Sharpe James
Mayor

Department of Engineering

920 Broad Street,
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(201) 733-8520

Alvin L. Zach P.E., L.S.
Director

May 19, 1989

John Witkowski
U.S.E.P.A. Region II
Woodbridge Avenue
Edison, N.J. 08837

Dear Mr. Witkowski:

I would like to advise you that the City of Newark has reviewed your Notice of a release or threatened release at the Ironbound Stadium.

Please be advised that the City of Newark believes that Tidewater Baling and any other potentially responsible parties should be making the effort to abate the situation.

I would like to thank you for addressing this issue at the Ironbound Stadium and I have no objection to the U.S.E.P.A. taking remedial actions as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Alvin L. Zach, P.E., L.S., Director
Department of Engineering

ALZ:PB:cmk

cc: Sharpe James, Mayor
Richard Monteilh, Business Administrator

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NOTICE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980

AS AMENDED BY SARA, 1986

DATE OF ISSUANCE:	NAME & TITLE OF NOTICE RECIPIENT:
May 19, 1989	Mr. Arturo Lopez Director of General Services cc Al Zach Director of Engineering
ADDRESSEE: Mr. Arturo Lopez for City of Newark 920 Broad Street Newark, N.J. 07102	NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY: City of Newark, N.J.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you that you may be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., (CERCLA) for the release and/or threatened release of pollutants, contaminants and/or hazardous substances as defined by CERCLA.

The release and/or threatened release noticed herein, has occurred on (Date) ongoing, is located at Ironbound Recreational Center St. Charles Street Newark, N.J.

and consists of (Description of Incident) PCB's and heavy metals (As, Pb, Zn, Cr, Cd) in the soil and an oily substance

The EPA hereby requests that by COB 22 May 1989 you report to the EPA, Region II, at the address and telephone number indicated below, those removal activities, in conformance with 42 U.S.C. §9601(23), which you have performed and/or those removal activities which you plan to perform immediately, to prevent, correct, clean up, minimize or mitigate the above-described release and/or threatened release. The minimum initial requirement is to prevent access to the scoreboard [illegible] area, mitigate the oily substance and provide a schedule for the [illegible]

You are hereby notified that upon your failure to perform immediate and proper removal activities with regard to the above-described release and/or threatened release, EPA, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §9604, may perform such removal activities, and EPA will hold you liable for all costs of removal and for damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources, including the reasonable costs of assessing such injury, destruction, or loss, if you are determined to be a responsible party.

If you deny responsibility for the above-described release and/or threatened release, you are requested to immediately advise EPA at the address and telephone number indicated below of the specific basis for your denial of responsibility.

FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR EPA REGION II	EPA ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:
NAME: Eugene Dominach TITLE: On Scene Coordinator Eugene Dominach	U.S. EPA, Region II Emergency Response Branch Woodbridge Avenue Edison, New Jersey 08837 (201) 548-8730 (24-hour Hotline) (201) 321-6657 (Business Hours)

("1 yes

TIDEWATER BALING CORPORATION
St. Charles Street
Newark, Essex County
EPA ID# None

Tidewater Baling Corporation, located on St.Charles Street in Newark is involved in reclaiming and baling scrap metals for recycling. The company has been located at this site since 1945 and the property was used for similar purposes since the 1950s.

Various metal materials are reclaimed and baled included 55 gallon drums, transformers, construction scrap and automobile parts.

On-site inspections have revealed poor housekeeping practices throughout the site. Scrap metal is piled throughout the yard and into adjacent property. Soil contamination is extensive throughout the site, especially in the area around the baler building. Hydraulic oil from the baler and the oil-water separator has been known to leak and spill on Tidewater Baler property. Runoff during heavy rains has caused this material to contaminate adjacent properties. Analysis of the contaminated soil and liquid has revealed the presence of PCB's, heavy metals and volatile organic materials as well as oily wastes.

The site is located next to a recreational area (Ironbound Stadium) and residential areas. The lack of proper security measures leaves the site easily accessible and gives a high potential for population exposure.

Workers at the site are not properly protected and could be exposed to hazardous substances. In 1979 an employee at the site was killed in an explosion in the baler building. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The company has been cited on numerous occasions for environmental and public safety violations by the city of Newark and NJDEP. An Administrative Consent Order was issued to the company on September 16, 1986 (Attachment C).

Removal of contaminated soil and liquid has started, but because of the great extent of contamination and lack of cooperation on the company's part, a high priority for action is recommended.

Immediate consideration must be given to this site because of the danger present to the population and the environment.

HRS. 24

Submitted by:

Robert Beretsky
HSMS IV

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

POLLUTION REPORT

DATE: August 18, 1989

Region II
Response and Prevention Branch
Edison, New Jersey 08837

(201) 548-8730 - Commercial and FTS
24 Hour Emergency

TO: S. Luftig, EPA
R. Salkie, EPA
D. Karlin, EPA
M. Randol, EPA
G. Pavlou, EPA
G. Zachos, EPA
J. Trela, NJDEP
L. Grayson, NJDEP
D. Beeman, NJDEP
A. Zach, Newark Eng.
ERD, Washington
(E-Mail)
TAT

POLREP NO.:	One (1)
INCIDENT NAME:	Tidewater Baling
SITE NO.:	4N
POLLUTANT:	PCB and Heavy Metal Contaminated Runoff
CLASSIFICATION:	Major
SOURCE:	Scrap Metal Baling Facility
LOCATION:	Newark, Essex County, New Jersey
AMOUNT:	N/A
WATER BODY:	Passaic River

1. SITUATION:

A. The Ironbound Recreational Center (IRC) is referred to as the Tidewater Baling site due to its proximity to the Tidewater Baling Corporation (TBC), a scrap metal baling facility adjacent to the IRC in the Ironbound section of Newark. Ironbound is an urban industrial neighborhood inhabited by several thousand people.

B. Uncontrolled runoff from the TBC flows along a Conrail spur and discharges into a low-lying marsh area near the scoreboard at the northern end of IRC's property. This area often overflows and enters a storm sewer (identified by the Newark Department of Engineering as a possible dry well) on the IRC property. Sampling by NJDEP and EPA has confirmed the scoreboard area is contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals which can be linked to the TBC and possibly Conrail.

C. In response to a City of Newark directive to remedy TBC's drainage problems, the owner has constructed several unlined pits to collect rainwater and placed sorbent pads along the flow path of the runoff.

D. Fencing and warning signs installed by the NJDEP and the City of Newark to isolate the scoreboard area have been breeched and the latter have been removed.

E. The recreation center, built in 1968, is situated on property formerly owned by the Celanese Corporation. Celanese donated the land to the City of Newark to be developed for recreational use. It is suspected that many of the materials from the former facility, including hazardous chemicals, were buried on-site. Soil and groundwater contamination from phenol and phenol compounds was discovered during excavation for a swimming pool in the southeast corner of the site.

2. ACTION TAKEN:

A. The scoreboard area was referred to EPA for CERCLA Removal Action on February 2, 1989 to restrict access and lessen the threat of contact with the contaminated soil.

B. On May 18, 1989, members of EPA and the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) performed a preliminary site assessment. The TBC facility as well as the marsh area and the IRC were inspected. TBC's poor housekeeping practices were confirmed by the widespread evidence of oil-contaminated soil. During the assessment, ten soil, two aqueous, and three oil samples were collected from randomly chosen locations on TBC's and IRC's properties. One of the oil samples was taken directly from TBC's hydraulic baler, and another sample from an abandoned rail car on TBC's property. This rail car was found to contain a 5 inch layer of oil on top of an aqueous layer. The third oil sample was taken from a storm sewer located on the recreation center's property. Runoff from the TBC facility is believed to enter this collection point during heavy rainfall.

C. Analytical results received on May 22, 1989 of samples collected during the site assessment revealed significant soil contamination of varying degrees throughout the site. The presence of PCBs (specifically, Aroclor 1248 and 1254) and heavy metals (such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead) were detected in the samples. Analysis of the two aqueous samples did not disclose any major contamination, but the oil collected from the baler and abandoned rail car was found to have elevated levels of Aroclor as well as cadmium, chromium, and lead. Analysis of the oil from the storm sewer did not reveal any contamination, so it is assumed that this oil originated from the recreation center itself and not via runoff from TBC.

D. An Expedited Action Memorandum requesting $100,000, of which $50,000 was for mitigation contracting, was signed on July 20, 1989.

E. On July 28, 1989, EPA, TAT, and ERCS met on-site to discuss the proposed site work. This work will include construction of a 6 foot high fence around the exclusion zone, complete with barbed wire and a gate. All trees and brush located on the fence line will be removed. ERCS will also remove the top layer of soil along the southern fence line and use the soil to build a small earthen dam on the western side of the site. This dam will prevent runoff from migrating to nearby playing fields. Any soil removed from the fence line will be replaced with clean soil or sand.

F. TAT returned to the IRC on August 1, 1989 to obtain accurate site measurements that were used to solicit bids for the fence construction. TAT also measured the sections of fence presently on-site that will be repaired by the ERCS subcontractor.

G. TAT prepared Site Safety and Community Relations Plans as directed by the EPA OSC.

H. ERCS mobilized to the site on August 16, 1989 to clear the trees and brush from the perimeter of the exclusion zone. The three-man ERCS crew used a chain saw and a "weed wacker" to perform the work. A backhoe was also mobilized to level the soil along the southern edge of the exclusion zone. After the brush was cleared, the backhoe scraped a few inches of soil from the fence line. This soil was used to construct the earthen dam on the site's western border. The soil used to build the dam was replaced with clean sand which was stockpiled at the southern end of IRC's property. EPA obtained permission from the Newark Department of Engineering to use this sand for site activities. TAT photodocumented all work performed on-site.

Five fence contractors were also present to survey the site and to prepare bids for the fence construction.

3. FUTURE PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. The fence contractor will mobilize to erect a new fence and repair the existing fence around the exclusion zone as specified by EPA.

B. ERCS will place warning signs in three languages behind the fence in the exclusion zone.

4. FINANCIAL STATUS:

A.	Total Project Ceiling Authorized as of 8/18/89	$100,000
B.	Total Funds Authorized for Mitigation Contracting as of 8/18/89	$ 50,000
C.	Expenditures for Mitigation Contracts	
	1.a. Total amount obligated (DCN# KE 3037) as of 8/18/89	$ 50,000
	1.b. Estimated Expenditures as of 8/18/89	$ 4,955
	1.c. Balance Remaining	$ 45,045
D.	Unobligated Balance Remaining	$ 0
E.	Estimate of Total Expenditures to Date for all Mitigation Contracts	$ 4,955
F.	Other Extramural Costs	
	1.a. TAT Salary/Travel as of 8/18/89	$ 5,332
G.	Intramural Removal Costs	
	1.a. EPA Salary/Travel as of 8/18/89	$ 2,450
H.	Total Expenditures	$ 12,737
I.	Percentage of Total Project Ceiling	12.7%

FINAL POLREP_____ FURTHER POLREPS FORTHCOMING__X___ SUBMITTED BY_____

Eugene Dominach, OSC
Removal Action Branch

DATE OF RELEASE:_____

NOTICE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE EN
COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1

TBC 1.3.0010

AS AMENDED BY SARA, 1986

DATE OF ISSUANCE:	NAME & TITLE OF NOTICE RECIPIENT:
MAY 19, 1989	MEYER SHAPIRO PRESIDENT
ADDRESSEE: Tidewater Baling 26 St. Charles St Newark N.J. 07102	NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY: Tidewater Baling, et al

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you that you may be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., (CERCLA) for the release and/or threatened release of pollutants, contaminants and/or hazardous substances as defined by CERCLA.

The release and/or threatened release noticed herein, has occurred on (Date) ongoing, is located at Ironbound Recreational Center St Charles Street Newark NJ and consists of (Description of Incident) PCB's and heavy metals (As, Pb, Zn, Cr, Cd) in the soil and an oily substance

The EPA hereby requests that by COB 22 May 1989 you report to the EPA, Region II, at the address and telephone number indicated below, those removal activities, in conformance with 42 U.S.C. §9601(23), which you have performed and/or those removal activities which you plan to perform immediately, to prevent, correct, clean up, minimize or mitigate the above-described release and/or threatened release. the minimum initial requirement is to prevent access to the contaminated material, mitigate the oily substance and provide adequate security for the total clean up of the site

You are hereby notified that upon your failure to perform immediate and proper removal activities with regard to the above-described release and/or threatened release, EPA, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §9604, may perform such removal activities, and EPA will hold you liable for all costs of removal and for damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources, including the reasonable costs of assessing such injury, destruction, or loss, if you are determined to be a responsible party.

If you deny responsibility for the above-described release and/or threatened release, you are requested to immediately advise EPA at the address and telephone number indicated below of the specific basis for your denial of responsibility.

FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR EPA REGION II	EPA ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:
NAME: Eugene Dominach TITLE: on scene coordinator Eugene Dominach	U.S. EPA, Region II Emergency Response Branch Woodbridge Avenue Edison, New Jersey 08837 (201) 548-8730 (24-hour Hotline) (201) 321-6657 (Business Hours)

NOTICE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE E[illegible]
COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980

AS AMENDED BY SARA, 1986

DATE OF ISSUANCE:	NAME & TITLE OF NOTICE RECIPIENT:
May 19, 1989	Mr. Arturo Lopez Director of General Services cc Al Zach Director of Engineering
ADDRESSEE:	**NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY:**
Mr. Arturo Lopez for City of Newark 920 Broad Street Newark, N.J. 07102	City of Newark, N.J.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you that you may be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., (CERCLA) for the release and/or threatened release of pollutants, contaminants and/or hazardous substances as defined by CERCLA.

The release and/or threatened release noticed herein, has occurred on (Date) ongoing, is located at Ironbound Recreational Center St. Charles Street Newark, N.J.

and consists of (Description of Incident) PCB's and heavy metals (As, Pb, Zn, Cr, Cd) in the soil and an oily substance

The EPA hereby requests that by COB 22 May 1989 you report to the EPA, Region II, at the address and telephone number indicated below, those removal activities, in conformance with 42 U.S.C. §9601(23), which you have performed and/or those removal activities which you plan to perform immediately, to prevent, correct, clean up, minimize or mitigate the above-described release and/or threatened release. The minimum initial requirement is to prevent access to the scoreboard [illegible] area, mitigate the oily substance and provide a schedule for the total clean up of site.

You are hereby notified that upon your failure to perform immediate and proper removal activities with regard to the above-described release and/or threatened release, EPA, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §9604, may perform such removal activities, and EPA will hold you liable for all costs of removal and for damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources, including the reasonable costs of assessing such injury, destruction, or loss, if you are determined to be a responsible party.

If you deny responsibility for the above-described release and/or threatened release, you are requested to immediately advise EPA at the address and telephone number indicated below of the specific basis for your denial of responsibility.

FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR EPA REGION II	EPA ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:
NAME: Eugene Dominach TITLE: On Scene Coordinator Eugene Dominach	U.S. EPA, Region II Emergency Response Branch Woodbridge Avenue Edison, New Jersey 08837 (201) 548-8730 (24-hour Hotline) (201) 321-6657 (Business Hours)

TBC 1.4.0010

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE | 02 SITE NUMBER

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER
Tidewater Baling Corp.	Saint Charles St.

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
Newark	NJ		Essex		

09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
40° 43' 42"	74° 08' 15"	Block 2487 Lot 2

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road)
Take the NJ turnpike N to exit 15E. Go towards Raymond Blvd. and make a left onto Somme St. to end of Somme and go left onto Perry St. make a right onto Magazine St. and a left onto George St. St. Charles Ave. is at the end of George St.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)		
Tidewater Baling (Meyer Shapiro)	Saint Charles St.		
03 CITY	**04 STATE**	**05 ZIP CODE**	**06 TELEPHONE NUMBER**
Newark	NJ		( )
07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	**08 STREET** (Business, mailing, residential)		
09 CITY	**10 STATE**	**11 ZIP CODE**	**12 TELEPHONE NUMBER**
			( )

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL: _____ (Agency name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14 OWNER OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
☐ A. RCRA 3001 DATE RECEIVED ___/___/___ (Month Day Year) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED ___/___/___ (Month Day Year) ☐ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
☒ YES ☐ NO DATE 10 / 3 / 86 (Month Day Year)
Numerous

BY (Check all that apply)
☒ A. EPA ☐ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☒ C. STATE ☒ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR
☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)
CONTRACTOR NAME(S): _____

02 SITE STATUS (Check one)	03 YEARS OF OPERATION		
☒ A. ACTIVE ☐ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN	1930's (Beginning Year)	present (Ending Year)	☐ UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED
Analysis of contminated soil and liquid from around the Tidewater Baler site has revealed the presence of PCB's, heavy metals and organics.

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION
The lack of security measures at the site and the proximity of the site to residential and recreational areas leads to potential hazardous conditions.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 3 - Waste Information and Part 4 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents)
☒ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☐ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ☐ C. LOW (Inspect on time available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed; complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Dave Beeman	NJDEP/HWM/Metro Field Office	(201)669-3960

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
Robert Beretsky	NJDEP	HWM/BSA	609)633-2215	10 / 15 / 86 (Month Day Year)

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. SOLID
- ☐ B. POWDER, FINES
- ☐ C. SLUDGE
- ☒ E. SLURRY
- ☒ F. LIQUID
- ☐ G. GAS
- ☐ D. OTHER _____ (Specify)

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

TONS _____

CUBIC YARDS _____

NO. OF DRUMS _____

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- ☒ A. TOXIC
- ☐ B. CORROSIVE
- ☐ C. RADIOACTIVE
- ☒ D. PERSISTENT
- ☐ E. SOLUBLE
- ☐ F. INFECTIOUS
- ☐ G. FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H. IGNITABLE
- ☐ I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J. EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K. REACTIVE
- ☐ L. INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M. NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OILY WASTE	unknown		
SOL	SOLVENTS			
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS	unknown		

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
OCC	PCB 1254	11097-69-1	dumped on soil	87	ppm
OCC	PCB 1248	1336-36-3	"	190	ppm
OLW	Oily Waste	999	"		
SOL	Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	"	1.4	ppm
MES	Arsenic	7440-38-2	"	26	ppm
MES	Cadmium	7440-43-9	"	49	ppm
MES	Chromium	7440-47-3	"	230	ppm
MES	Lead	7439-92-1	"	4200	ppm
MES	Zinc	7440-66-6	"	1400	ppm

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sampling results, reports)

Att. A-NJDEP/ Hazardous Waste Management / Metro Field Office

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 [X] A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The potential for groundwater contamination exists because of the gross contamination of soil in the area around Tidewater Baling.

(Att. A,B, and C)

01 [X] B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The proximity of the site to the passaic River leads to potential contamination of the river by Tidewater Baling.

(Att. A,B and Quad map.)

01 [X] C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR — 02 [X] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

A chemical odor was observed eminating from around the site and from areas of pooled liquid possibly spilled from the company.

(Att. C)

01 [X] D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS — 02 [X] OBSERVED (DATE: 6/7/79) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

An explosion in the boiler area of the baler killed an employee at the site. The cause of the explosion is unknown. (Att. D)

[X] [illegible] — [illegible] — [X] [illegible] — [illegible]
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

A potential for employees and the general public to come into contact with hazardous substances exists because of the poor housekeeping and inadequate security at the site. The proximity of the site to recreational and residential areas is also cause for concern. (Att.C)

01 [X] F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL — 02 [X] OBSERVED (DATE: numerous) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ (Acres) — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Contaminated soil has been observed on numerous occasions because of spillage of oil and chemicals at the site. (Att. C)

01 [ ] G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

No potable sources in the area.

01 [X] H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 [X] OBSERVED (DATE: numerous) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

An explosion in the boiler area killed an employee at the site. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

(Att. D)

01 [X] I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Because of the lack of security measures and the extremely poor housekeeping practices at the site, a high potential for population exposure exists. The proximity of the site to recreational and residential areas combined with the substances present (PCB, heavy metals) leads to immediate danger in the area.

(Att. A,C)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE | 02 SITE NUMBER

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 [X] J. DAMAGE TO FLORA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Vegetation in the area of the site could be potentially contaminated by substances released from Tidewater Baler. (Att. .C)

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include names of species)

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [X] M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES — 02 [X] OBSERVED (DATE numerous) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
(Spills / runoff / standing liquids / leaking containers)
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Releases of hazardous substances because of spills or leaks has occured on numerous occasions at the site. (Att. C)

01 [X] N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY — 02 [X] OBSERVED (DATE numerous) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Property around Ironbound Stadium has been damaged because of releases of substances by Tidewater Baler. (Att. A,B,C and E)

01 [X] O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Releases of hazardous substances from the site drain to the Newark sewage system and then to the municipal treatment plant and could potentially damage these systems.

01 [X] P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING — 02 [X] OBSERVED (DATE numerous) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Uncontrolled and unpermitted releases of chemicals from the Tidewater Baler site have lead to many citations and violation actions against the company (Att. C)

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

IV. COMMENTS

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)
Att. A-E-NJDEP. Division Hazardous Waste Management / Metro Field Office

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

TAT-02-F-05302

PROJECT SAMPLING PLAN
TIDEWATER BALING SITE
ST. CHARLES AVENUE
NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

MAY 1989

Prepared By:
Peter Di Pasca
Julian Hill
Region II Technical Assistance Team
Roy F. Weston/SPER Division
Edison, New Jersey 08837

Prepared For:
Eugene Dominach
Response and Prevention Branch
U.S. EPA, Region II
Edison, New Jersey 08837

SAMPLING PLAN
TIDEWATER BALING SITE

1. PROJECT NAME: Tidewater Baling Site
   26 St. Charles Avenue
   Newark, Essex County, New Jersey

2. PROJECT REQUESTED BY: Eugene Dominach, On-Scene Coordinator
   Response and Prevention Branch, USEPA

3. DATE REQUESTED: May 17,1989

4. DATE OF PROJECT INITIATION: May 18,1989

5. PROJECT OFFICER: Don Graham, TAT/II

6. QUALITY ASSURANCE OFFICER: Anibal Diaz, TAT/II

7. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

   A. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE:

   The objective of this sampling project is to identify which areas of the Tidewater Baling Site are contaminated and identify the potentially hazardous substances present.

   The scope of this project entails collecting ten soil samples and two aqueous samples from randomly-chosen points on the site and the adjacent scrap metal facility; and one liquid sample each from the compressor, abandoned rail car, and storm sewer. All fifteen samples are to be analyzed for metals, phenols, poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHC). The sampling results will be used to determine if the site warrants a removal action.

   B. DATA USAGE:

   The data generated in this sampling and analysis project will be used to:

   i. Determine the hazardous properties of the substances that may be present in the soil;

   ii. Determine whether these substances pose a threat to human health and the environment;

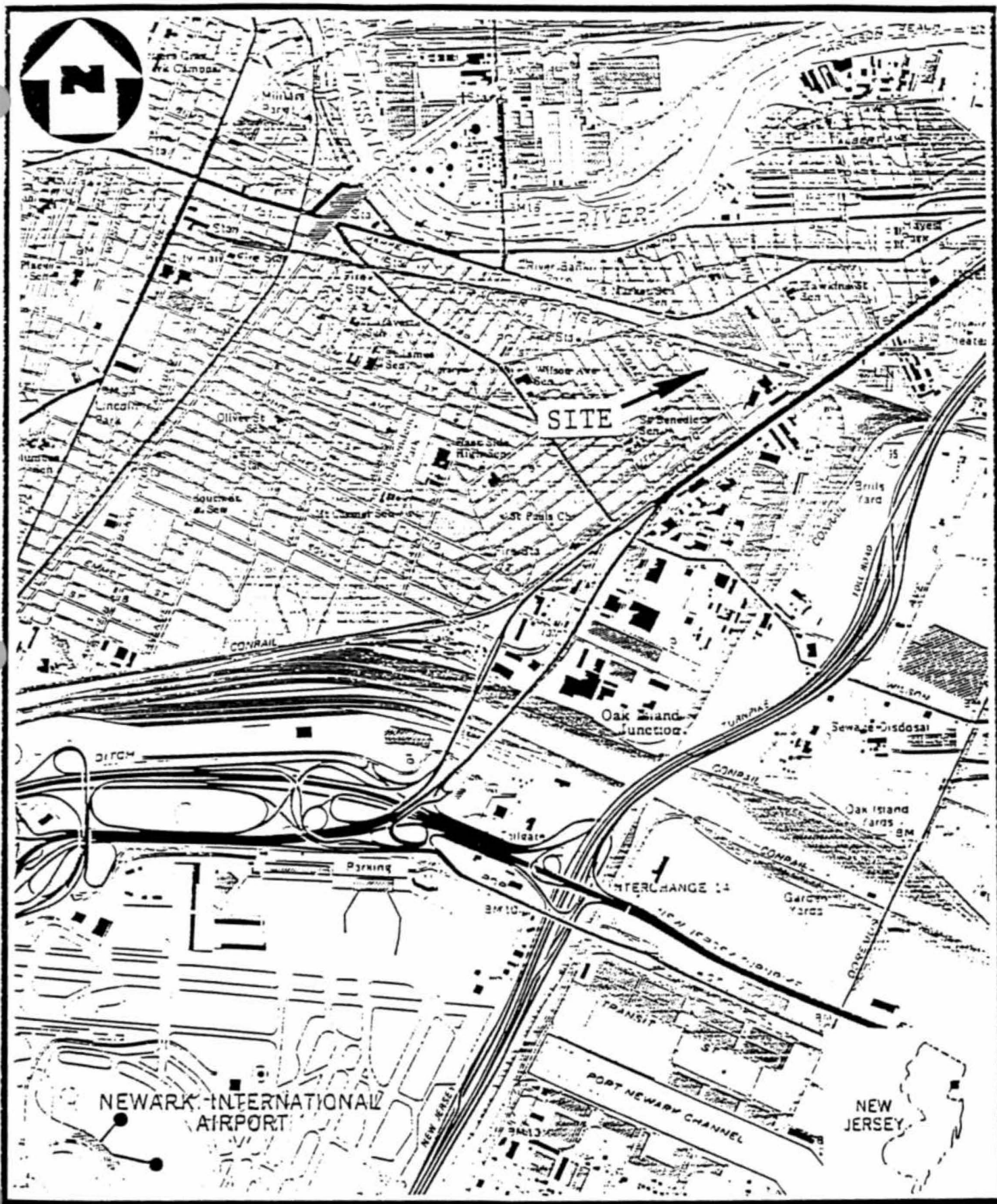
   iii. Determine the best method for disposal of the hazardous material (if necessary).

C. BACKGROUND AND HISTORY:

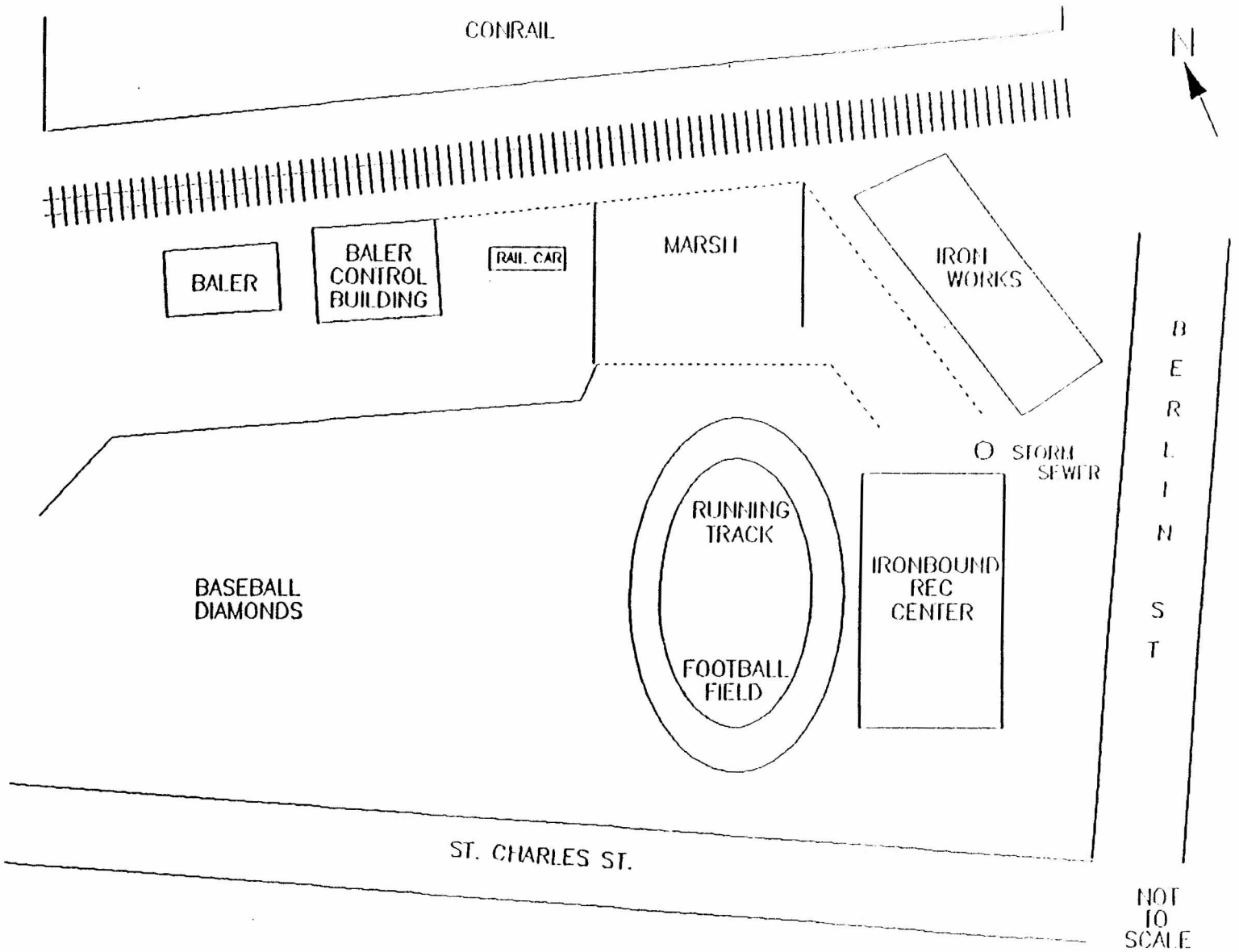
The Tidewater Baling Site has been so named due to the proximity of the Tidewater Baling Corporation, which operates a scrap metal baling facility adjacent to the site. The site is located in an urban industrial neighborhood inhabited by several thousand people (see figure 1). The site is roughly a 15 acre area encompassing the Ironbound Recreational Facility and the adjacent low-lying marsh area bordered by Tidewater Baling and a Conrail spur (see figure 2). The recreation facility, built in 1968, is situated on property previously owned by the Celanese Corporation. Celanese donated the land to the City of Newark to be developed for recreational use. It is suspected that many of the materials from the former facility , including hazardous chemicals, were buried on-site. Evidence was unearthed when the city found buried drums during excavations for a swimming pool in the south east corner of the site.

The low-lying marsh area at the northern boundary of the recreational facility receives the uncontrolled runoff from the Conrail and the Tidewater Baling properties. As a result, this area has elevated levels of heavy metals and PCBs which can be linked to the Tidewater facility and possibly Conrail. Sampling by NJDEP and EPA have shown PCB, heavy metal, petroleum hydrocarbon, and volatile organic contamination in the soil and pooled liquid on the Tidewater property. The most significant levels of contamination were found within the Tidewater facility and those adjacent areas which receive the uncontrolled drainage from the facility.

Despite a NJDEP directive to properly remediate the Tidewater facility, the owners have only dug unlined collection pits on-site and placed sorbent pads along the fence between Conrail and the marsh. Recent inspections by EPA personnel revealed continued runoff from Tidewater to the marsh.



WESTON	SPILL PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE	EPA PM E. DOMINACH	FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP
In Association with ICF Technology Inc., C.C. Johnson & Malhotra, P.C., Resource Applications, Inc. and R.E. Sarriera Associates		TAT PM D. GRAHAM	TIDEWATER BALING NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



KEY:
—— RETAINING WALL
····· CHAIN-LINK FENCE

WESTON — SPILL PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION

In Association with ICF Technology Inc., C.C. Johnson & Associates, Inc., Resource Applications, Inc., Geo/Resource Consultants, Inc., and Environmental Toxicology International, Inc.

EPA PM: E. DONTNACH

TAT PM: D. GRAHAM

FIGURE 2
SITE MAP

TIDEWATER BALING
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

D. PARAMETER TABLE:

Parameter	# Of Samples	Sample Matrix	Analytical Method*	Sample Preservation	Holding Time	Volume
Metals	10	Soil	7000 & 6010	None	28 Days	8 oz
Phenols	10	Soil	9066	None	28 Days	8 oz
PCBs	10	Soil	8080	None	10 Days	Inc w/Phenol
TPHCs	10	Soil	Mod 418.1	None	28 Days	Inc w/Phenol
Metals	2	Aqueous	200 & 200.7	PH < 2	28 Days	1 L
Phenols	2	Aqueous	420.1	PH < 2	28 Days	1 L
PCBs	2	Aqueous	608	PH < 2	5 Days	1 L
TPHCs	2	Aqueous	418.1	PH < 2	28 Days	1 L
Metals	3	Liquid	7000 & 6010	None	28 Days	8 oz
Phenols	3	Liquid	9066	None	28 Days	Inc w/Metals
PCBs	3	Liquid	Mod 608	None	40 Days	Inc w/Metals
TPHCs	3	Liquid	Mod 418.1	None	28 Days	Inc w/Metals

* = SW-846
Mod = Modified

NOTE: Analysis includes the following metals and PCBs:

Metals:

Antimony	Mercury	Zinc
Arsenic	Lead	Barium
Beryllium	Nickel	Cobalt
Cadmium	Selenium	Iron
Chromium-T	Silver	Magnesium
Copper	Thallium	Manganese

PCBs:

AROCLOR 1016	AROCLOR 1221
AROCLOR 1232	AROCLOR 1242
AROCLOR 1248	AROCLOR 1254
AROCLOR 1260	

8. PROJECT FISCAL INFORMATION:

Sampling equipment and manpower will be provided by the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) in coordination with the USEPA. All man-hours expended by TAT will be charged to TDD #02-8905-21.

9. PROJECT ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY:

The following is a list of key project personnel and their corresponding responsibilities:

Eugene Dominach, USEPA	Project Director
Donald Graham, TAT/II	Overall Project Coordination Sampling QA/QC
Peter Di Pasca, TAT/II	Sampling Operations Overall QA/QC
Anibal Diaz, TAT/II	Laboratory Coordination QA/QC

10. SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

The sampling procedures for each location are as follows:

A. Soil Sampling

The soil samples will be collected on-site from the surface at ten (10) randomly-chosen locations using disposable stainless steel trowels and placed in clean sample containers. There will be no decontamination procedure.

B. Aqueous Sampling

The aqueous samples will be collected by dipping a clean sample container into a pool of water and transferring the contents to a second clean sample container. Since the first sample container will be discarded, there will be no decontamination procedure.

C. Liquid Sampling

Three liquid samples will be taken using three different methods. The compressor oil will be sampled by draining the oil directly into a clean sample jar through a bleeder valve. The abandoned rail car will be sampled by drawing the liquid into a clean "turkey baster" and transferring the liquid into a clean sample container. The sewer will be sampled by the same method used for the aqueous samples. Since the "turkey baster" will be discarded, no decontamination will be used.

Sample containers have been specialty-cleaned by the EPA Sample Bottle Repository (I-Chem Research). Collected samples will be individually labelled in the field, placed in ziplock plastic bags, and stored in coolers until delivery to the laboratory. The field team will also be responsible for preparation of the proper Chain-of-Custody form before transferring the samples to the laboratory. All samples will either be shipped to the laboratory by TAT or mailed via Federal Express following the proper DOT regulations.

These sampling procedures will adhered to where practical, but may need to be modified based upon field evaluations. Any deviations from the above methods will be noted in the final report.

11. SAMPLE CUSTODY PROCEDURES:

EPA Chain-of-Custody will be maintained throughout the sampling program as per TAT Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on sample handling, sample container contract specifications and EPA Laboratories SOP. The Chain-of-Custody form to be used lists the following information:

i. Sample number;

ii. Number of sample containers;

iii. Description of samples including specific location of sample collection;

iv. Identity of person collecting the sample;

v. Date and time of sample collection;

vi. Date and time of custody transfer to laboratory (if the sample was collected by a person other than laboratory personnel);

vii. Identity of person accepting custody (if the sample was collected by a person other than the laboratory personnel);

viii. Identity of laboratory performing the analysis.

12. DOCUMENTATION, DATA REDUCTION AND REPORTING:

Field data will be entered into a bound notebook. Field notebooks, field data sheets, Chain-of-Custody forms, and laboratory analysis reports will be filed and stored per the TAT Document Control System.

13. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND DATA REPORTING:

QA/QC to be furnished by the contracted laboratory in performance of the analysis will (at a minimum) consist of the following measures to ensure accurate data:

1. One field blank consisting of organic-free water will be shipped to the laboratory. This blank is to be analyzed in order to ensure that no contamination has occurred.

2. Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate analysis will also be performed on one aqueous and one soil sample. Triple volume will be collected.

3. One blind duplicate of one soil sample will be submitted to determine analytical precision. Results will be documented and submitted in the report.

All results are to be completed and a verbal report submitted by the laboratory to the TAT QC officer within four (4) days of the Validated Time of Sample Receipt (VTSR). A written report will be due six (6) days from the VTSR.

14. DATA VALIDATION:

All steps of data generation and handling will be evaluated by the Project Officer and the Quality Assurance Officer for compliance with the specified requirements.

15. SYSTEM AUDIT:

The QA/QC Officer will observe the sampling operations and review the subsequent analytical data to assure that the QA/QC project plan has been followed.

16. CORRECTIVE ACTION:

All provisions will be taken in the field and laboratory to ensure that any problems that may develop will be dealt with as quickly as possible to ensure the continuity of the sampling program. Any deviations from this sampling plan will be noted in the final report.

17. REPORTS:

Laboratory results and all requested QA/QC information will be submitted to EPA upon completion of sample analyses. Sampling reports will be issued after receipt of laboratory results.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY – REGION II
Environmental Services Division
EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08817

Name of Unit and Address: USEPA-TAT 2
c/o ROY F. WESTON, INC.
1090 KING GEORGES POST RD.
EDISON, NJ 08837

EPA PM – GENE DOMINACH
TAT CONTACT – DILSHAD PERERA
201-225-6116

Sample Number	Number of Containers	Description of Samples: TIDEWATER BALING	
PA-1	1	SEWER	1 x 8oz WIDE-MOUTH, OILY LIQUID, METALS, PHENOLS, PCB, TPHC
PA-2	1	BALER	1 x 8oz WIDE-MOUTH, OILY LIQUID
PA-3	1	TANK	1 x 8oz WIDE-MOUTH, OILY LIQUID
SB-1	2	POND	2 x 8oz WIDE-MOUTH, SOIL — METALS, PHENOLS, PCB
SB-2	2	BACK YARD	2 x 8oz WIDE-MOUTH, SOIL
SB-3	2	SIDE OF BALER	2 x 8oz WIDE-MOUTH, SOIL
SB-4	2	RR TRACKS	2 x 8oz WIDE-MOUTH, SOIL
CA-1	12	POND WATER MS/MSD	9 x 1L AMBER, 3 x 1L POLY, AQUEOUS, METALS, PHENOLS, PCB, T
CA-2	2	RR TRACKS	2 x 16oz WIDE-MOUTH, AQUEOUS
CA-3	4	FIELD BLANK	3 x 1L AMBER, 1 x 1L POLY, AQUEOUS

Person Assuming Responsibility for Sample: Peter DiPasca, Jr. — Time: 1800 HRS — Date: 5/18/89

Sample Number	Relinquished By:	Received By:	Time	Date	Reason for Change of Custody
ALL 10	Peter DiPasca, Jr.		2030	5/18/89	TRANSPORT TO LAB FOR ANALYSIS
ALL			2230	5/18	LAB ANALYSIS

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CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY – REGION II
Environmental Services Division
EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08817

Name of Unit and Address: USEPA-TAT 2
c/o Roy F. Weston, Inc.
1090 King Georges Post Rd.
Edison, NJ 08837

EPA PM- Gene Dominach
TAT Contact - Dilshad Parrera
(201) 225-6114

Sample Number	Number of Containers	Description of Samples: Tidewater Baling	Metals, Phenols, PCB – All Soil Samples
SA-1	2	Track Middle 2x8oz wide mouths	
SA-2	2	Track Overflow 2x8oz w/mouths	
SA-3	2	Side Track 2x8oz w/mouths	
SA-4	4	Swamp MS/MSD 4x8oz w/mouths	
SA-5	2	Corner (Swamp) 2x8oz w/mouths	
SA-6	2	Stadium Field 2x 8oz w/mouths	
SA-7	2	Far Field "Puddle" 2x 8oz w/mouth	

Person Assuming Responsibility for Sample: Cris D'Onofrio — Time: 1800 hrs — Date: 5/18/89

Sample Number	Relinquished By:	Received By:	Time	Date	Reason for Change of Custody
ALL 7	Cris D'Onofrio	[illegible]	2030 hrs	5/18/89	Transport to Lab for Analysis
ALL	[illegible]	[illegible]	2230	5/18	Lab Analysis

WESTON • SPER Suite 201, 1090 King Georges Post Road,
Edison, NJ 08837 • (201) 225-6116

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE REMOVAL AND PREVENTION
EPA CONTRACT 68-01-7367

TAT-02-F-05391 **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Eugene Dominach
Removal Action Branch, U.S. EPA

FROM: John Johnson, TAT J.J
Julian Hill, TAT QA/QC J.H

SUBJECT: Tidewater Baling

DATE: July 31, 1989

This letter report is in reference to the Tidewater Bailing Site sample analysis tabulation. It is a comparison of four sampling trips performed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) and by Dresdner, Robin & Associates, and TAT at the Ironbound Recreational Facility in Newark, New Jersey.

At the request of the City of Newark, the firm of Dresdner, Robin & Associates collected three surficial soil samples from the Ironbound Recreational Facility football field on September 11, 1987 (see figure 1). The sample taken from the north end of the field showed a PCB contamination level of 19 PPM. Based on these results the City of Newark closed the recreational facility.

On April 11 & 12, 1988 the NJDEP collected 64 soil samples from 47 locations and analyzed them for PCB contamination. Samples obtained from the football field were taken at two different depths (see figure 2). The first depth was 0" - 6" and labeled "S" while the second depth was 6" - 15" and labeled "D". Samples taken from the baseball/soccer field were at a single depth of 0" - 6" (see figure 3). Sample number EP-046 did not have laboratory results. The analytical results are tabulated in table 1. The results show significant PCB contamination at the 6" - 15" depth. Aroclor 1248 was the most prevalent PCB detected. Sample number EP-006-D contained 120 PPM Aroclor 1248. Only one sample , EP-009-S, revealed contamination at the 0" - 6" depth (2.6 PPM). The results from the baseball/soccer field show limited levels of PCB contamination. PCBs were detected in only three samples at a concentration significantly lower than 1 PPM.

On November 29, 1988, Dresdner, Robin, & Associates, an environmental consulting firm, obtained 10 samples from the Ironbound Recreational Facility at the direction of the City of Newark Department of Engineering. The samples were taken from an area surrounding NJDEP sample EP-009 (see figure 2). These samples were analyzed for PCB contamination and the results are given in table 2. Sample number 08 showed the greatest amount of surface contamination at 3.9 PPM total PCBs whereas sample number 01 the least at 0.41 PPM.

TAT was mobilized by the EPA to collect 16 samples from both the recreational facility and the Tidewater Baling Facility on May 18, 1989. These samples were analyzed for PCBs, Heavy Metals, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, and Phenols. The sample locations can be seen in figure 5 and the analytical results are given in table 3. These results show high PCB contamination on the Tidewater Baling premises and in the marsh area. Sample SA-7, taken from just inside the earthen berm separating Tidewater Baling from the recreational facility, shows a PCB level of 308 PPM. Nearly all of the samples showed high concentrations of heavy metals, especially lead. Soil samples taken from the baling facility and the marsh showed a high degree of total petroleum hydrocarbons. The phenol concentrations were low throughout the site.

The analytical results from all four sampling trips show high degrees of contamination at the Ironbound Recreational Facility. The four analyses generally agree with one another. The last analysis showed similar contamination at the Tidewater Baling Facility as that found at the recreational facility.

Table 1. TIDEWATER DATA TABULATION

PESTICIDES (ug/kg)	EP-003-D	EP-003-S	EP-004-D	EP-004-S	EP-005-D	EP-005-S	EP-006-D	EP-006-S	EP-007-D	EP-007-S	EP-008-D	EP-008-S	EP-009-D	EP-009-S
Aroclor 1016														
Aroclor 1221														
Aroclor 1232														
Aroclor 1242														
Aroclor 1248			29000		5000		120000						31000	2600
Aroclor 1254														
Aroclor 1260													1800	

PESTICIDES (ug/kg)	EP-010-D	EP-010-S	EP-011-D	EP-011-S	EP-012-D	EP-012-S	EP-013-D	EP-013-S	EP-014-D	EP-014-S	EP-015-D	EP-015-S	EP-016-D	EP-016-S
Aroclor 1016														
Aroclor 1221														
Aroclor 1232														
Aroclor 1242														
Aroclor 1248	15000		11000											
Aroclor 1254														
Aroclor 1260	1100		2700		1000									

PESTICIDES (ug/kg)	EP-017-D	EP-017-S	EP-018	EP-019	EP-020	EP-021	EP-022	EP-023	EP-024	EP-025	EP-026	EP-027	EP-028	EP-029S
Aroclor 1016														
Aroclor 1221														
Aroclor 1232														
Aroclor 1242														
Aroclor 1248														
Aroclor 1254														
Aroclor 1260						560	400J							

PESTICIDES (ug/kg)	EP-029D	EP-030S	EP-030D	EP-031	EP-032	EP-033	EP-034	EP-035	EP-036	EP-037	EP-038	EP-039	EP-040	EP-041
Aroclor 1016														
Aroclor 1221														
Aroclor 1232														
Aroclor 1242														
Aroclor 1248														
Aroclor 1254														
Aroclor 1260										310J				

Table 1. TIDEWATER DATA TABULATION

	EP-042	EP-043	EP-044	EP-045	EP-046	EP-047	EP-048	EP-049
PESTICIDES (ug/kg)								
					missing			
Aroclor 1016								
Aroclor 1221								
Aroclor 1232								
Aroclor 1242								
Aroclor 1248								
Aroclor 1254								
Aroclor 1260								

Table 2. TIDEWATER DATA TABULATION

PESTICIDES (mg/kg)	-01	-02	-03	-04	-05	-06	-07	-08	-09	-10 blank
Aroclor 1016										
Aroclor 1221										
Aroclor 1232										
Aroclor 1242										
Aroclor 1248	0.035				0.13	1.2	0.15	1.4	0.36	
Aroclor 1254	0.17	0.5	0.29	0.14	0.16	1.1	0.23	1.9	0.54	
Aroclor 1260	0.20		0.35	0.13	0.09	0.02	0.18	0.6	0.23	

TIDEWATER BAILING TABULATION SAMPLING PERFORMED BY TAT TABLE 3.

PCBs	PA-1	PA-2	PA-3	SB-1	SB-2	SB-3	SB-4	CA-1	CA-2	CA-3	SA-1	SA-2	SA-3	SA-4	SA-5	SA-6	SA-7
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
Aroclor 1016																	
Aroclor 1221																	
Aroclor 1232																	
Aroclor 1242																	
Aroclor 1248		68.60	93.10		14.70	16.70	10.40	1.48			9.25	12.80	7.05				
Aroclor 1254		9.92	34.60	1.90	14.50	7.14	5.70	.67J			5.92	9.55	5.85	8.05	4.74		308.00
Aroclor 1260																	

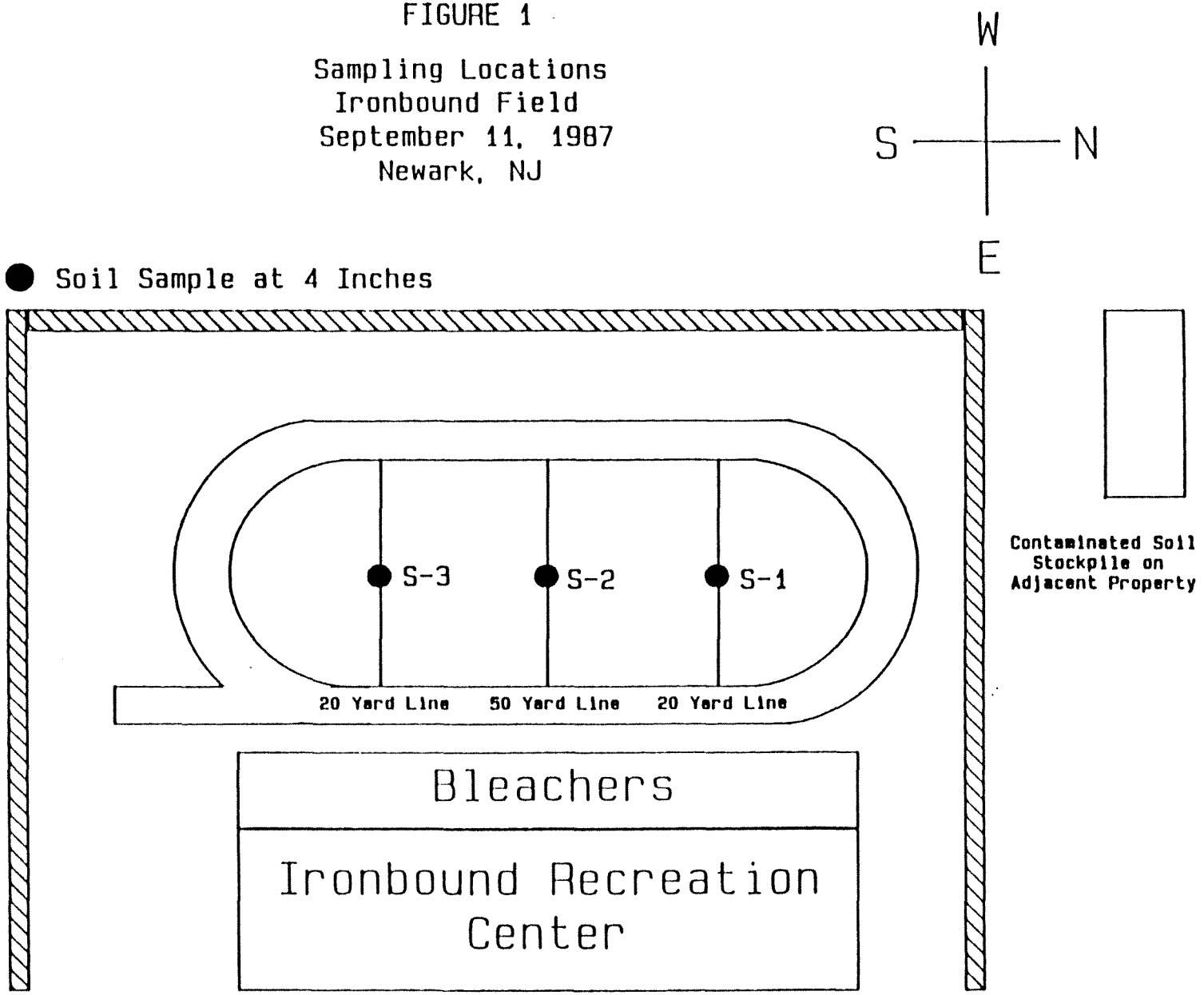
METALS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
Antimony		7.25	5.47	22.90													
Arsenic				15.50	21.40	42.40	52.60				103.00	21.00	84.10	5.15		5.21	6.41
Barium		31.30	13.20	22.90	851.00	832.00	935.00				595.00	284.00	573.00	243.00	214.00	62.30	78.90
Cadmium		1.45		10.60	34.70	27.60	27.00				7.07	9.17	11.30	6.54	10.80		3.58
Calcium				55.20													
Chromium		6.69			211.00	143.00	189.0				151.00	80.70	153.00	34.60	35.80	12.50	28.20
Cobalt					14.20	50.00	66.90				70.20	21.00	97.80			2.88	
Copper	5.56	164.00		211.00	970.00	591.00	1260.00	0.05	0.09		901.00	330.00	1150.00	122.00	164.00	150.00	97.40
Iron	32.10	1960.00	250.00	1290.00	81400.00	82400.00	114000.0	1.83	2.42		73400.00	41500.00	86100.00	15000.00	12800.00	8480.00	12900.00
Lead	7.84	613.00	16.70	1460.00	3880.00	3080.00	1530.00	0.22	0.26	0.07	1540.00	530.00	1750.00	2140.00	1080.00	56.70	315.00
Magnesium		78.90	5.96	165.00	2540.00	3670.00	2240.00	5.43	7.15		1880.00	1850.00	2700.00	3550.00	1240.00	28.80	1080.00
Manganese		21.90	2.54	256.00	559.00	1990.00	527.00	0.37	0.32		270.00	547.00	287.00	291.00	196.00	41.10	114.00
Mercury		0.27		1.18	2.19	1.04	0.60				0.94	0.91	0.69	0.73	1.26	0.27	1.29
Nickel		6.44		28.80	126.00	107.00	112.00				51.20	50.30	61.70	24.60	26.70	6.55	18.10
Selenium						3.43	2.06										
Silver					11.30	21.10	22.50				7.04		9.89				
Zinc	196.00	251.00	8.44	2400.00	4882.00	5240.00	5250.00	1.11	0.86		1470.00	1110.00	2000.00	583.00	1180.00	31.80	829.00

	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
Phenol	1.07	2.74	3.12	0.75	1.33	2.44	1.53	0.08	0.07		0.45	1.50	1.59	1.44	1.07	0.26	0.39

	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM							
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	1000000	616000	1000000	3900	117000	270000	160000	5	10								

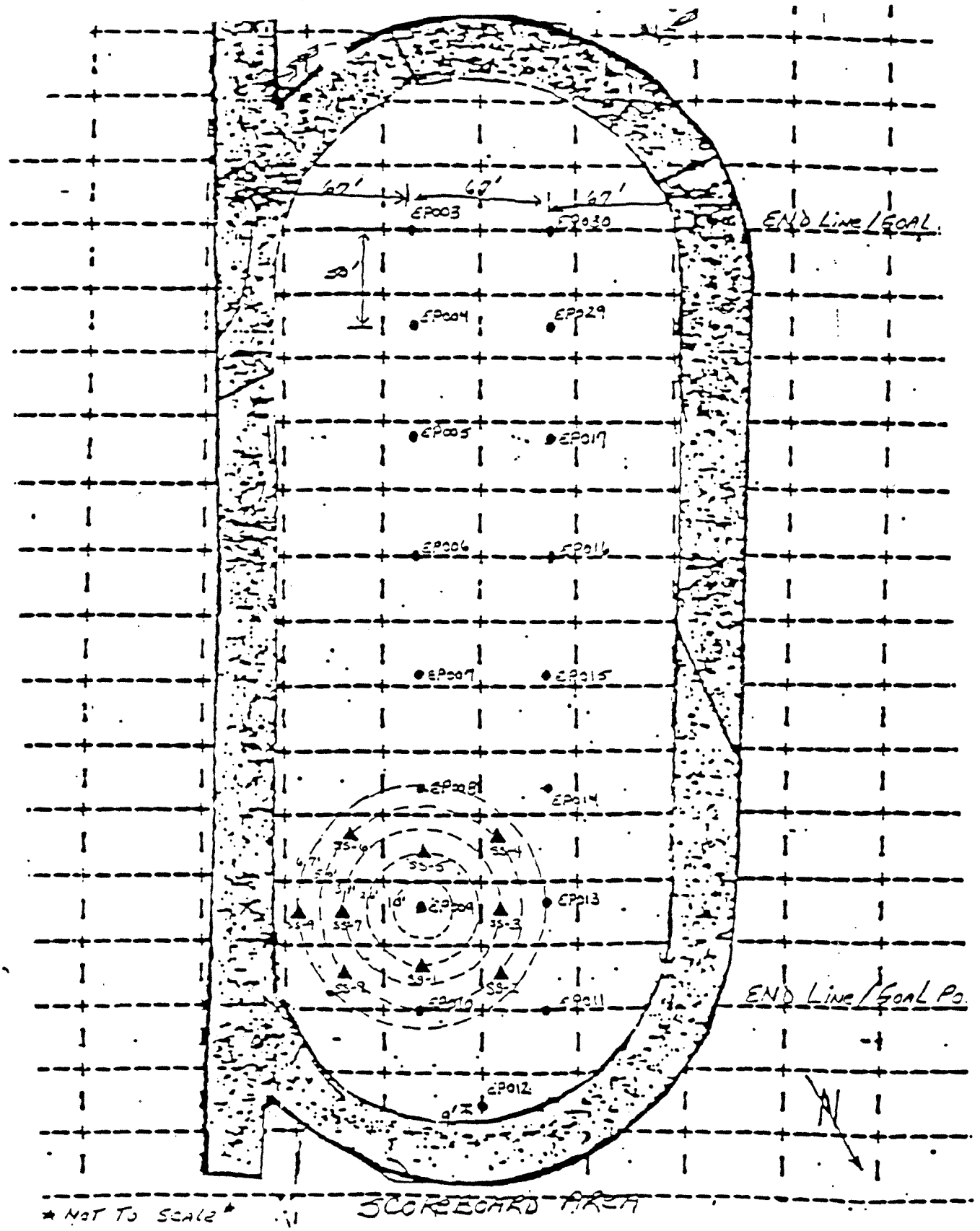
FIGURE 1

Sampling Locations
Ironbound Field
September 11, 1987
Newark, NJ



Source: Dresdner, Robin & Associates

Not to scale



▲ SS-1 SOIL SAMPLE (DRA)

● EP009 PREVIOUS SOIL SAMPLE (DEP)

FIGURE ②

NEWARK IRONBOUND RECREATION CENTER FOOTBALL FIELD

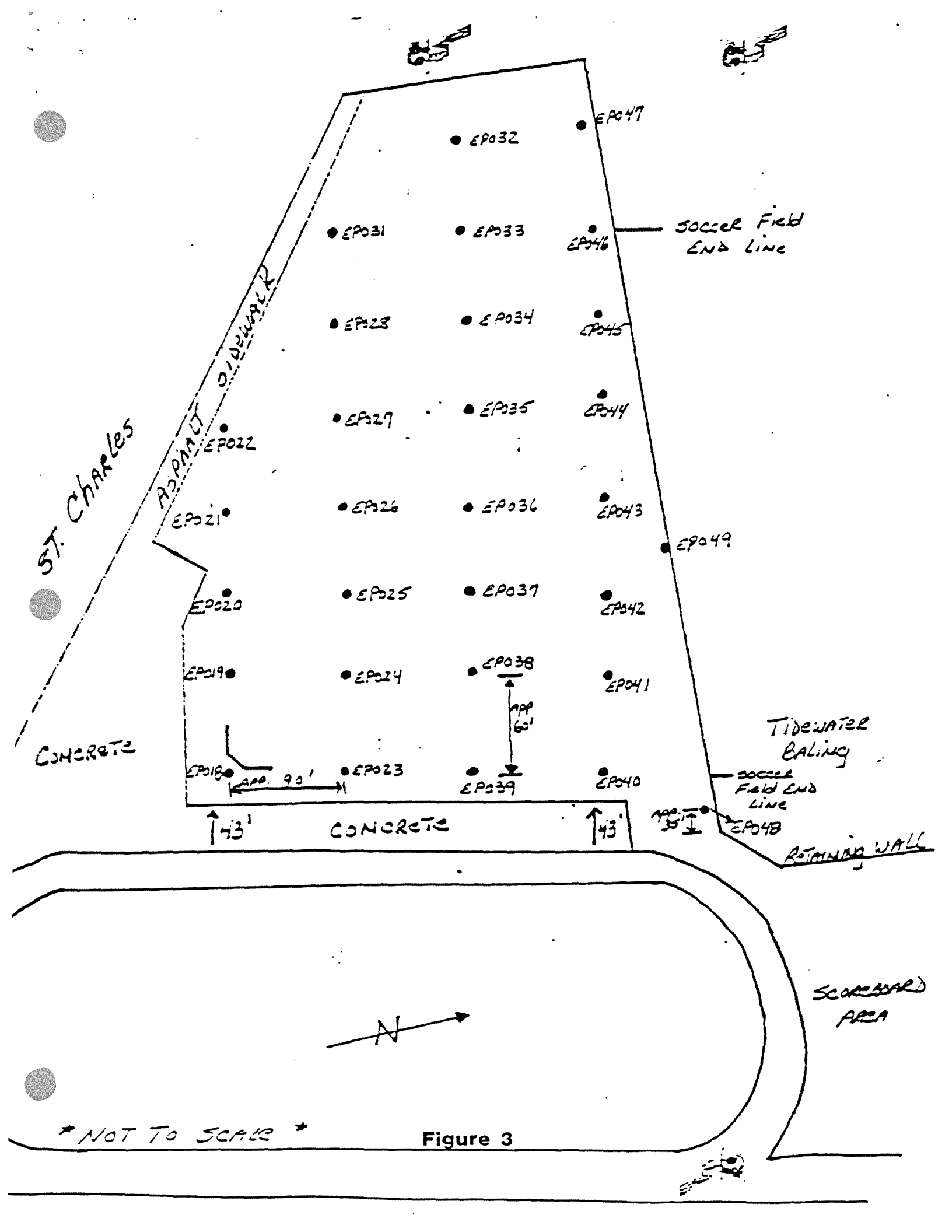
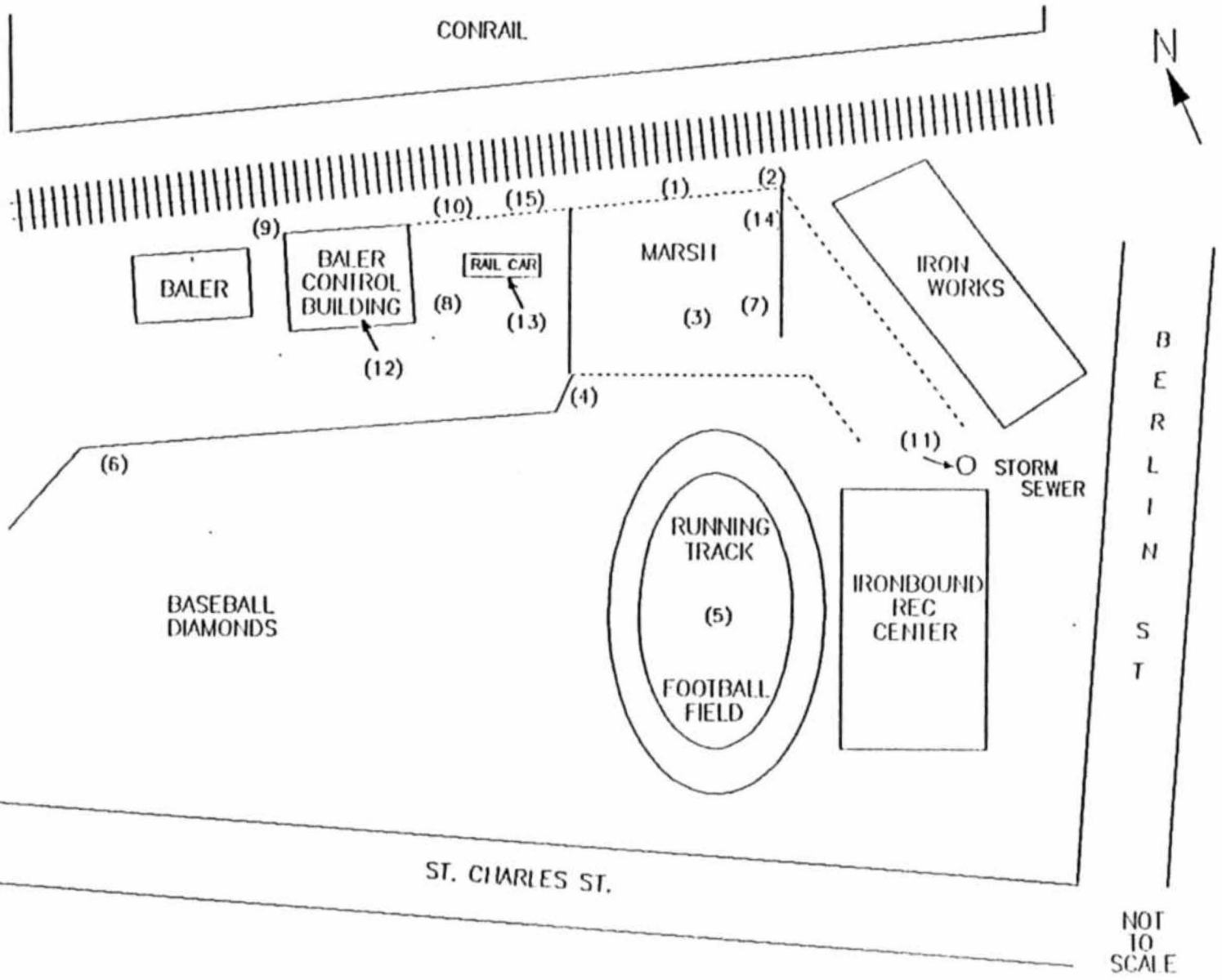

EP047
EP032
EP031
EP033
EP046
SOCCER FIELD END LINE
EP028
EP034
EP045
EP027
EP035
EP044
ST. CHARLES
ASPHALT SIDEWALK
EP022
EP021
EP026
EP036
EP043
EP049
EP020
EP025
EP037
EP042
EP019
EP024
EP038
EP041
APP 60'
TIDEWATER BALING
CONCRETE
EP018
APP. 90'
EP023
EP039
EP040
SOCCER FIELD END LINE
APP. 35'
EP048
43'
CONCRETE
43'
RETAINING WALL
SCOREBOARD AREA
N
* NOT TO SCALE *

Figure 3



SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE NUMBER	MATRIX
1	SA-1/SA-3	SOIL
2	SA-2	SOIL
3	SA-4	SOIL
4	SA-5	SOIL
5	SA-6	SOIL
6	SA-7	SOIL
7	SB-1	SOIL
8	SB-2	SOIL
9	SB-3	SOIL
10	SB-4	SOIL
11	PA-1	OIL
12	PA-2	OIL
13	PA-3	OIL
14	CA-1	AQUEOUS
15	CA-2	AQUEOUS

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: SA-3 IS A BLIND DUPE OF SA-1
CA-3 WAS A FIELD BLANK

KEY:
—— RETAINING WALL
····· CHAIN-LINK FENCE

WESTON
SPILL PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION

In Association with L.F. Technology Inc., C.C. Johnson & Associates, Inc., Resource Applications, Inc., Geo/Resource Consultants, Inc., and Environmental Toxicology International Inc.

EPA PM
M. CHONG

TAT PM
P. DI PASCA

SAMPLING MAP #4

TIDEWATER BALING
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTI(

REGION II

TBC 2.3.0010

DATE: MAY 24 1989

SUBJECT: EXPEDITED ACTION MEMORANDUM for Immediate Removal Action at the Tidewater Baling Site, Newark, Essex County, New Jersey

FROM: Eugene G. Dominach, On-Scene-Coordinator
Removal Action Branch

TO: Stephen D. Luftig, Director
Emergency and Remedial Response Division

THRU: Richard C. Salkie, Associate Director for
Removal and Emergency Preparedness Programs

In response to the State of New Jersey's request that the EPA consider the site for CERCLA removal action, a site removal evaluation has been performed. During a site visit to determine off-site flow patterns, oily discharge was observed leaving the Tidewater Baling Company, Inc. (Tidewater) property which was impacting an area of the adjacent Ironbound Recreational grounds known as the marshy area under the "scoreboard" (see attached site layout). A Field Notice of Release under CERCLA jurisdiction, has been issued to Tidewater to cease discharging to the marshy area giving them 10 days to respond as to how they will correct the situation. The same Notice is to be given to Conrail.

Also, Field Notices to prevent direct contact with hazardous substances at the marshy area, have been issued to Tidewater and the City of Newark with a one (1) working day response time.

Both entities have declined to take appropriate action on the marshy area.

EPA plans to repair the fence around the marshy area under the scoreboard, including replacing some 500 feet in one area and installing a large gate in another area. Hazardous Waste warning signs in three languages will be suitably placed. Absorbent material will be placed at selected locations to trap for disposal any oily material escaping from the marsh. One end of the marsh will be bermed to prevent liquid from flowing toward the ball playing end of the recreational area grounds.

On several occasions as many as 35 children, plus many adults, have been observed playing on the recreational grounds ignoring the warning signs installed by the City of Newark on the perimeter fence when the City closed the playground. One of the principal pathways of access to the grounds is through the marshy area.

Sampling of soils by the State in the marshy area has confirmed the presence of PCB's at 100 ppm, lead at 130 ppm, arsenic at 26 ppm, cadmium at 3.3 ppm, hexavalent chromium at 5.6 ppm and zinc at 250 ppm. All the above are hazardous substances as defined in CERCLA, and hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents as defined in RCRA. Tidewater has taken action and removed much of the more obviously contaminated soil, however, prolonged continuous discharges have recontaminated the area. Much higher levels of contamination have been found in materials on the Tidewater Baling property.

The State has issued an Administrative Consent Order to Tidewater but they have not complied with its directives. The State is also working with the city concerning other contamination found on the recreational grounds involving phenols purportedly placed there by the Celanese Corportion.

An oil, allegedly emanating from the Ironbound Recreational Building ice skating facility, is being addressed under a separate Field Expedited Notice for oil spills.

The agency is also negotiating a TSCA consent order with Tidewater resolving a complaint concerning improper use of hydraulic oil containing PCB's. Office of Regional Counsel and the TSCA Branch have been notified of the pending CERCLA action.

The proposed project ceiling for the expedited action is $100,000, of which $50,000 is for mitigation contracting monies and $50,000 is for TAT and EPA operating costs.

An Action Memorandum dealing with the full details regarding this complex site will follow.

It is recommended that you approve this proposed removal action as given above. This site meets the criteria for a removal action under 40 CFR Section 300.65(b)(2) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, in that there exists:

1. Actual or potential exposure to hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants by nearby populations, animals or foodchain [(b)(2)(i)];

2. There are no other appropriate Federal or State response mechanisms to respond to the particular release in question here [(b)(2)(vii)].

As required by Section 104(a)(2) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, this removal action will contribute to the efficient performance of the long term remedial actions that are planned for this site.

Please indicate your approval and authorization of funding for the Tidewater Baling site by signing below per current delegation of authority. There are funds available in the region's current Advice of Allowance for this project.

Approved Stephen D. Luftig Date 7/20/89
Stephen D. Luftig, Director

Disapproved _____ Date _____
Stephen D. Luftig, Director

cc: (after approval is obtained)
S. Luftig, 2ERR
R. Salkie, 2ERR-ADREPP
G. Zachos, 2ERR-RAB
G. Pavlou, 2ERRD-ADEP
D. Santella, 2ERRD-PSB
D. Karlen, 2ORC-NJSUP
R. Gherardi, 2OPM-FIN
S. Anderson, PM-214F (EXPRESS MAIL)
T. Fields, OS-210
J. Trela, NJDEP
L. Greyson, NJDEP
C. Moyik, 2ERRD-PS
L. Guarneiri OS-210
J. Rosianski, 2OEP
S. Murphy, 2OPM-FAM

NOTICE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980

AS AMENDED BY SARA, 1986

DATE OF ISSUANCE:	NAME & TITLE OF NOTICE RECIPIENT:
MAY 19, 1989	MEYER SHAPIRO PRESIDENT
ADDRESSEE: Tidewater Baling 26 St. Charles St Newark N.J. 07102	NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY: Tidewater Baling, et al

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you that you may be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., (CERCLA) for the release and/or threatened release of pollutants, contaminants and/or hazardous substances as defined by CERCLA.

The release and/or threatened release noticed herein, has occurred on (Date) ongoing, is located at Ironbound Recreational Center St Charles Street Newark NJ and consists of (Description of Incident) PCB's and heavy metals (As, Pb, Zn, Cr, Cd) in the soil and an oily substance

The EPA hereby requests that by COB 22 May 1989 you report to the EPA, Region II, at the address and telephone number indicated below, those removal activities, in conformance with 42 U.S.C. §9601(23), which you have performed and/or those removal activities which you plan to perform immediately, to prevent, correct, clean up, minimize or mitigate the above-described release and/or threatened release. the minimum initial requirement is to prevent access to the [illegible] marshy area, mitigate the oily substance and provide a schedule for the total cleanup of the site.

You are hereby notified that upon your failure to perform immediate and proper removal activities with regard to the above-described release and/or threatened release, EPA, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §9604, may perform such removal activities, and EPA will hold you liable for all costs of removal and for damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources, including the reasonable costs of assessing such injury, destruction, or loss, if you are determined to be a responsible party.

If you deny responsibility for the above-described release and/or threatened release, you are requested to immediately advise EPA at the address and telephone number indicated below of the specific basis for your denial of responsibility.

FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR EPA REGION II	EPA ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:
NAME: Eugene Dominach TITLE: on scene Coordinator Eugene Dominach	U.S. EPA, Region II Emergency Response Branch Woodbridge Avenue Edison, New Jersey 08837 (201) 548-8730 (24-hour Hotline) (201) 321-6657 (Business Hours)

NOTICE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980

AS AMENDED BY SARA, 1986

DATE OF ISSUANCE:	NAME & TITLE OF NOTICE RECIPIENT:
May 19, 1989	Mr. Arturo Lopez Director of General Services cc Al Zach Director of Engineering
ADDRESSEE: Mr. Arturo Lopez for City of Newark 920 Broad Street Newark, N.J. 07102	NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY: City of Newark, N.J.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you that you may be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., (CERCLA) for the release and/or threatened release of pollutants, contaminants and/or hazardous substances as defined by CERCLA.

The release and/or threatened release noticed herein, has occurred on (Date) ongoing, is located at Ironbound Recreational Center St. Charles Street Newark N.J. and consists of (Description of Incident) PCB's and heavy metals (As, Pb, Zn, Cr, Cd) in the soil and an oily substance

The EPA hereby requests that by COB 22 May 1989 you report to the EPA, Region II, at the address and telephone number indicated below, those removal activities, in conformance with 42 U.S.C. §9601(23), which you have performed and/or those removal activities which you plan to perform immediately, to prevent, correct, clean up, minimize or mitigate the above-described release and/or threatened release. The minimum initial requirement is to prevent access to the scoreboard nearby area, mitigate the oily substance and provide a schedule for the total clean up of site.

You are hereby notified that upon your failure to perform immediate and proper removal activities with regard to the above-described release and/or threatened release, EPA, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §9604, may perform such removal activities, and EPA will hold you liable for all costs of removal and for damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources, including the reasonable costs of assessing such injury, destruction, or loss, if you are determined to be a responsible party.

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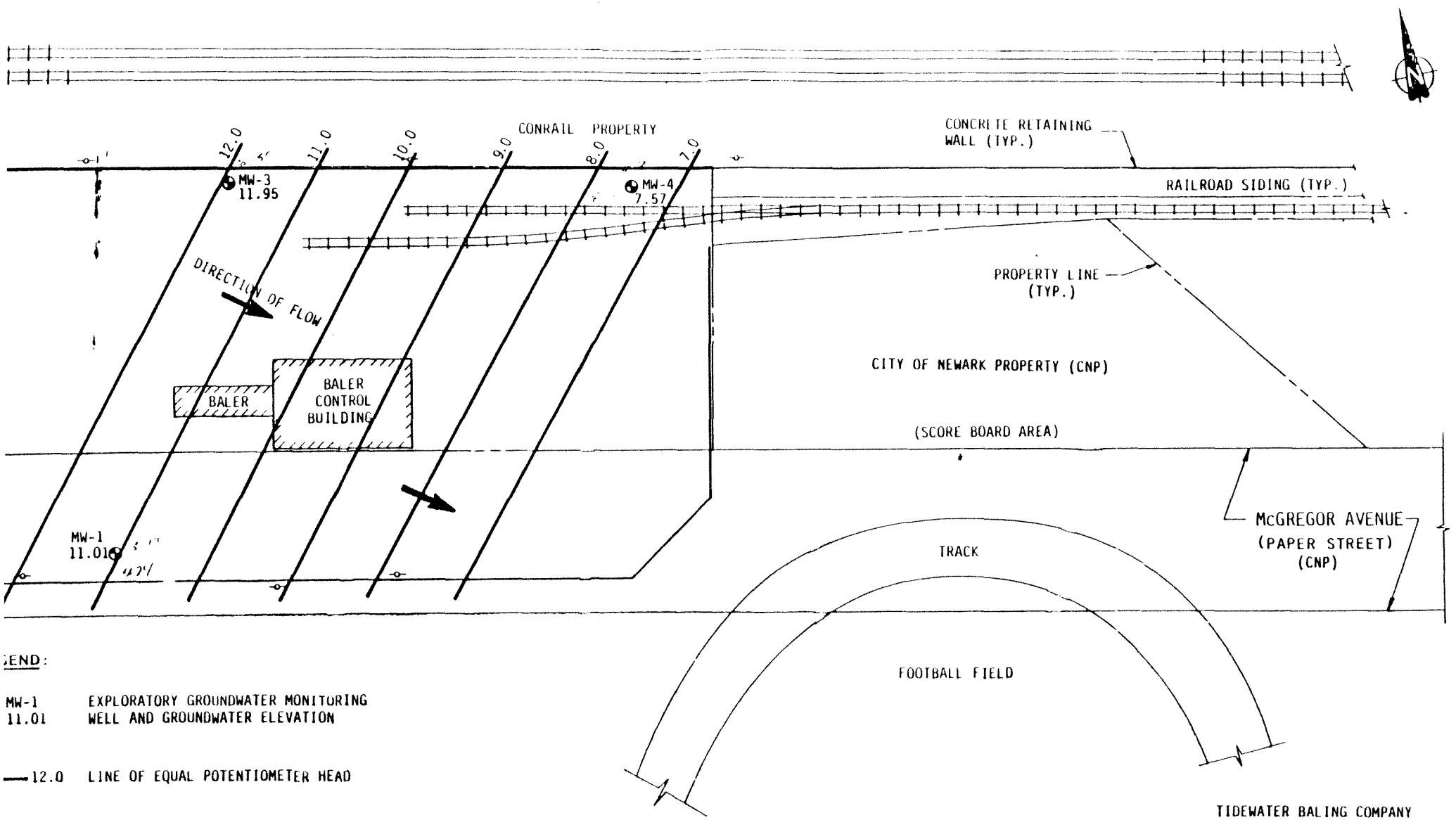
FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR EPA REGION II	EPA ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:
NAME: Eugene Dominach TITLE: On Scene Coordinator Eugene Dominach	U.S. EPA, Region II Emergency Response Branch Woodbridge Avenue Edison, New Jersey 08837 (201) 548-8730 (24-hour Hotline) (201) 321-6657 (Business Hours)

REGION 2 FORM 8900-1 (REV. 3-84) ☆GPO 718-270

KEARNY
HARRISON
HUDSON CO
ESSEX CO
PASSAIC
RIVER
ERIE-LACKAWANNA
TRANS-HUDSON
HARRISON REACH
CENTRAL RR OF NEW JERSEY
PENN CENTRAL
PENN CENTRAL PORT AUTHORITY
Approx Site Location
Oak Island Junction
LEHIGH
Oak Island Yards
Garden Yards
Sewage Disposal
Memorial Stadium
Brills Yard
Drive-in Theater
INTERCHANGE 15
INTERCHANGE 14
NEW JERSEY TURNPIKE
EXTENSION
TOLL ROAD
TURNPIKE
VALLEY
WILSON AVENUE
PORT NEWARK CHAN.
NEWARK AIRPORT
(Under Construction)
Control Tower
Radio Towers
Tollgate
Parking
DITCH
UNDER CONSTRUCTION
Lincoln Park
Military Park
Rutgers Univ. (Newark Campus)
St Michaels Hospital
City Hall
Fire Sta
Police Sta
Oliver St Sch
East Side High Sch
South St Sch
Wilson Ave Sch
Lafayette Sch
St James Sch
Market St Sch
Hawkins St Sch
St Benedicts Sch
Mt Carmel Sch
St Pauls Ch
Hayes Park
River Bank Park
Independence Park
PENN CENTRAL
TRANSIT
Tidewater Baling Corp.
St. Charles St.
Newark, Essex Co.
Lat. 40°43'42"
Long. 74°08'15"
Elizabeth Quad.



LEGEND:

MW-1 11.01 — EXPLORATORY GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL AND GROUNDWATER ELEVATION

—12.0 — LINE OF EQUAL POTENTIOMETER HEAD

→ GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

IRONBOUND STADIUM AND ATHLETIC FIELD (CNP)

SCALE: 1" = 40'

NOTE: CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1.0 FOOT

TIDEWATER BALING COMPANY
26 ST. CHARLES STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

CONCEPTUAL CONTOUR MAP OF GROUNDWATER FLOW

APRIL 2, 1987

Elson T. Killam Associates, Inc.
Environmental and Hydraulic Engineers

FIGURE 2

Funding Request for a Removal Action; Tidewater Baling Site, 26 St. Charles Avenue, Newark, New Jersey - **ACTION MEMORANDUM**

Eugene Dominach, On-Scene Coordinator
Removal Action Branch

William J. Muszynski, PE
Acting Regional Administrator

Stephen D. Luftig, Director
Emergency and Remedial Response Division

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This memorandum requests funding for a CERCLA Removal Action at the Tidewater Baling site, St. Charles and Rome Streets, Newark, New Jersey (see Figure 1). The requested funds will address the need to secure the site by installing new fencing and repairing existing fencing. Additionally, warning signs will be posted and provisions will be made for 6 months of on-site security. The total estimated cost for authorization of this memorandum is $111,590 of which $65,670 is for mitigation contracting. This Action Memorandum is in addition to an Expedited Action Memorandum which requested $100,000, of which $50,000 was for mitigation contracting. The expedited memorandum made allowances for securing only the low-lying marsh area adjacent to the Tidewater facility (See Figure 2).

The Tidewater Baling site, encompassing an area of approximately 15 acres, consists of the Ironbound Recreational Facility and the adjacent low-lying land bordering the Tidewater Baling facility and Conrail property. Inspections and sampling by both the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), EPA's Removal Action Branch (RAB) and the Response and Prevention Branch (RPB) have revealed significant soil contamination of varying degrees throughout the site.

The NJDEP submitted the site to EPA for CERCLA Removal Action consideration on February 2, 1989. EPA and the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) performed a site assessment for a removal action on May 18, 1989. This memorandum summarizes the results of that cleanup assessment and details the proposed method of mitigative action.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Site Setting and Description

The Tidewater site has been so named due to the proximity of the Tidewater Corporation, which operates a scrap metal baling and recycling facility adjacent to the site. The site includes the Ironbound Recreation Facility and the adjacent low-lying area bordered by Tidewater and a Conrail spur. The site is located in an urban industrial neighborhood inhabited by several thousand people.

Laboratory results received thus far by EPA and the NJDEP, reveal varying levels of PCBs and heavy metal soil contamination. The most significant levels of contamination are found within the Tidewater facility and those adjacent areas which receive the uncontrolled drainage flowing from the facility.

A more detailed description of the site and its contaminants is included in Part C of this section.

B. History

The recreation facility, built in 1968, is located on property previously owned by the Celanese Corporation. Celanese donated the land to the City of Newark to be developed as a recreation facility. It is suspected that many of the materials from the former facility, including hazardous substances, were discharged on-site. Evidence was found when the city discovered soil and groundwater from phenol and phenol compounds while excavating soil for a swimming pool in the southeast corner of the site.

The low-lying marsh area at the northern boundary of the recreation facility has been an area of concern to the NJDEP for several years. This area, which becomes marshy at times of heavy rain, receives the combined uncontrolled runoff from the Conrail and Tidewater properties. As a result, this area has elevated levels of heavy metals and PCBs which can be linked to the Tidewater facility and possibly Conrail. Inspections by NJDEP and EPA personnel revealed that drums and transformers were among the materials being reclaimed at Tidewater. Sampling by both parties has shown PCB, heavy metal, petroleum hydrocarbon and volatile organic contamination in soils, as well as in pooled liquids found on Tidewater's property.

Despite a City of Newark directive to properly address the remediation of their facility, the owners of the Tidewater facility have done little more than dig several unlined runoff collection pits on-site, and place sorbent pads along the fence between Conrail and the low-lying marshy area. Consequently, recent inspections by EPA revealed continued runoff from Tidewater and Conrail to the marsh area.

Consequently, recent inspections by EPA revealed continued runoff from Tidewater to Conrail and the marsh area.

C. Quantities and Types of Substances Present

During EPA and NJDEP's on-site inspections it was readily evident that Tidewater's poor housekeeping practices were allowing uncontrolled runoff to extract soil borne contaminants and transport them off-site. Subsequent sampling by both the EPA and NJDEP confirmed this process and determined that the majority of the contamination was accumulating in the low-lying marsh area at the east end of the facility. The most recent sampling performed by EPA on May 18, 1989, revealed another apparent area of off-site mitigation in the extreme northwest corner of the Recreation facility's baseball diamonds.

Of the contaminants identified thus far, heavy metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Ag, Zn) and PCBs (Arochlor 1248 and 1254) are the most significant. All these are found on Tidewater Baling's property, in the main off-site flow path along Conrail's tracks, and in the low-lying marsh area. Furthermore, the magnitude and variety of contaminants shows an overall downward trend relative to the distance of the flow path from the site.

The one inexplicable portion of data obtained thus far is the contamination found in the extreme northwest corner of the baseball diamond area. While the heavy metal fraction is consistent with other sample locations, the PCB level is nearly three times higher than the tank oil obtained on Tidewater's property and more than ten times higher than any of the other soil samples collected. This sample, while part of the recreation facility, is only a few feet from Tidewater and appears to be an isolated spill, not a result of migrating contaminants.

The sample results from the football field within the Recreational facility indicate elevated levels of heavy metals, but below NJDEP ECRA guidelines for removal.

The following Table lists the statutory codes for designation under CERCLA for those contaminants found at the Tidewater site.

Substance	Location	Matrix	Statutory Source for Designation Under CERCLA
Arsenic	A,B	Soil	2,3,4
Cadmium	A,B	Soil	2,4
Chromium (Total)	A,B	Soil	2,4
Copper	A,B	Soil	2
Lead	A,B,C*	Soil	2,4
Nickel	A,B	Soil	2
Silver	A,B	Soil	2,4
Zinc	A,B,C*	Soil	2
PCBS	A,B,C*	Soil Oil**	1,2

Legend =

1. Clean Water Act Section 311(b)(4)
2. Clean Water Act Section 307(a)
3. Clean Water Act Section 112
4. RCRA Section 3001

A. Tidewater Baling Facility
B. Low-lying/Marsh Area and Related Soils
C. Ironbound Recreation Facility

NOTE: Contaminants other than those listed were found, however only those exceeding NJDEP's ECRA Guidelines for cleanup requirements are included.

* While found within the established boundaries of the facility, the sample point was within several feet of Tidewater's retaining wall.

** Taken from the tank on Tidewater's property.

D. National Priorities List Designation

This site is not on the National Priorities List.

III. THREAT

A. Threat of Public Exposure

In spite of previous efforts by NJDEP and the City of Newark to install fencing and place PCB warning signs around the low-lying marsh area, people in the neighborhood continue to traverse the area. The fencing has long since been torn down and all but a few of the warning signs are gone. During all of EPA's on-site

inspections children were seen walking through this area of known PCB and heavy metal contamination. With the scenario as such, this repeated exposure to neighborhood children, and presumably adults, presents a significant threat to the health of those individuals involved. Aside from the threat presented by the marsh area, the Conrail tracks, the Tidewater facility, and the recreation facility are also freely accessible.

Since Tidewater is currently an operating facility, it is not within the jursdication of EPA's Emergency and Remedial Response Division (ERRD) to perform any mitigative action. However, it is worthwhile to mention that the level of contaminants within the facility, coupled with the lack of personal protection afforded the workers, presents by far the greatest health threat.

B. Evidence of Extent of Release

As discussed in previous sections of this memorandum, visual evidence of the ongoing release of contaminated runoff from the Tidewater facility is readily noticed. Oil soaked soil is in the direct flow path from the Tidewater facility, along the Conrail tracks and into the marsh. Once in the low-lying marsh area visual signs of contamination are not as apparent, however, laboratory results of samples collected thus far indicate a well defined area of contamination.

Unlike the Tidewater facility and its associated runoff pattern, the contaminants within the Recreation facility are much less defined. With no readily visible contamination and little sample data, the extent of release hinges upon the extent to which the former Celanese Corporation played a role. Previous excavations during construction of a public swimming pool resulted in the unearthing of buried drums and substantiation of suspicions that much of the former facility had been buried on-site. This being the case, any contamination within the recreation facility would most probably be subsurface rather than surficial. If future sampling were to bear this out, a long term plan of remediation involving EPA, NJDEP, and the City of Newark would be required, thus minimizing or even negating ERRD's involvement.

C. Previous and Current Action to Abate Threat

On May 19, 1989, an Expedited Action Memorandum requesting a total of $100,000, of which $50,000 is for mitigation contracting, was submitted to the Director of ERRD for Authorization of funding. The requested funding will be used to repair existing fencing and install new fencing around the marsh area. Additionally, Hazardous Waste warning signs in three languages will be suitably placed, and the installation of sorbent booms and earthen berms will be conducted to prevent any further migration of contaminants from

the area. In addition to the Expedited Action Memorandum and action recommended herein, no current mitigative effort is known to be underway or planned.

IV. ENFORCEMENT

On February 2, 1989, the NJDEP formally requested that the U.S. EPA undertake a CERCLA Removal Action at the Tidewater Baling Corporation site. Subsequent investigations by the New York area compliance section of ERRD in concert with the Superfund Branch of the Office of Regional Counsel have resulted in the following decisions:

1. A Removal Action should be performed at the Tidewater Baling Corporation site, St. Charles Street, Newark, New Jersey.

2. That as a potentially responsible party (PRP), Tidewater Baling is financially and otherwise unable to perform the required actions.

In response to this, on May 18, 1989, the Region II RAB conducted a preliminary assessment at the Tidewater Baling site to determine the extent of the Removal Action to be undertaken.

V. PROPOSED PROJECT AND COSTS

A. Objective of the Project

The objective of the proposed project is to remove the threat of direct contact with hazardous contaminants present in the soil at this site. This objective will be best accomplished by isolating the contaminated soils from the local population. To accomplish this objective, it is proposed that existing fencing be repaired and new fencing be installed where necessary. This fencing will encompass the entire area designated as the Tidewater Baling site, which includes the entire Ironbound Recreation Complex and adjacent land bordering the Conrail and Tidewater properties. Additionally, the following action will also be taken to further reduce the threat of direct contact:

1. Sorbent materials will be placed in the flow path of Tidewater's uncontrolled surface runoff, so as to limit the further release of contaminants. The sorbent material will be inspected on a regular basis and be replaced as necessary.

2. Any areas previously fenced, such as the marsh area and the drum excavation area, will remain fenced so as to form a double fencing barrier. Also, hazardous waste warning signs in three languages will be placed along all perimeter fencing.

3. 24-hour site security will be instituted for a period of 6 months in order to allow time for EPA, NJDEP and the City of Newark to negotiate the possible long term remediation of this site.

While no long term remediation of this site is currently planned, it is hoped that the action proposed herein will allow time for the city, state and Federal governments to negotiate possible solutions. The proposed action is consisient with the requirement of Section 104(a)(2) of CERCLA which states that "any removal action undertaken...should, to the extent...practicable, contribute to the efficient performance of any long term remedial action with respect to the release or threatened release concerned."

B. Mitigation Tasks and Associated Costs

This section lists the major tasks required to achieve the objective(s) of this project. The tasks are divided into three major categories: 1) initial and intermittent mitigation of further release; 2) installation of fencing and signs; 3) initiation of 24-hour site security.

1. Initial and Intermittent Mitigation of Further Releases

Place sorbent materials so as to limit further release of contaminants from the Tidewater Baling facility.

Rationale: Immediate action should be taken in order to minimize the further release of PCB and heavy metal contamination from the Tidewater facility. Periodic inspection by EPA should be made to ensure that the sorbent materials are handling the uncontrolled drainage and be replaced when necessary. Currently, the facility's uncontrolled drainage flows freely along Conrail's tracks and pools within the low-lying marsh area.

A. Placement/Replacement and Inspection of Sorbent Booms

1. Equipment and Supplies

(60) Sorbent Booms @ $40/Boom	$ 2,400
(1) Pickup Truck @ $37.20/Day x 10 Days	$ 372
Miscellaneous Supplies: Including protective clothing, short term rentals, etc...	$ 548
	$ 3,320

2. Labor

(2) Recovery Technicians $ 3,680

Total Estimated Cost $ 7,000

2. Installation of Fencing and Signs

Where possible, any existing fencing will be replaced; and where fencing is required but is not present, new fencing will be installed. Hazardous Waste warning signs in three languages will be placed along the site perimeter.

Rationale: Immediate action should be taken in order to minimize the potential for direct contact with contaminants in the soil by the targeted population.

A. Installation and Repair of New or Existing Fencing

1. Subcontracted: costs based upon estimates of for installaiton and for repair of fencing.

(300)	Installed Fencing	$ 6,000
(600)	Repair of Existing Fencing	$ 6,000
		$12,000

B. Placement of Hazardous Waste Warning Signs in Three Languages

1. Equipment and Supplies

(45) Signs	$ 562.50
(1) Pickup Truck	$ 37.20
Miscellaneous Supplies: baling wire, etc.	$ 32.30
	$ 632.00

2. Labor

(2) Recovery Technicians $ 368

Total Estimated Cost $13,000

3. Initiation of 24-hour Site Security

A. Equipment

(1) 8x20 Office Trailer $ 2,454

(1) Porta-John $ 240

Miscellaneous: utilities, etc.	$ 806
	$ 3,500

B. Labor

Subcontracted:	$43,200
Total Estimated Cost	$46,700

TOTAL ESTIMATED MITIGAITON CONTRACTING COSTS (not including contingencies)	$59,700

C. Estimated Total Project Cost

The total estimated project cost is $111,590 of which $65,670 is for mitigation contracting. The cost breakdown is as follows:

1. ERCS Costs	$ 59,700
Contingency Allowance (10% of $59,700)	$ 5,970
Subtotal (Mitigation Contracting)	$ 65,670
2. Other Extramural Costs (TAT)	
(1) TATM	$ 13,800
Subtotal	$ 13,800
Subtotal: Extramural Costs (ERCS and TAT)	$ 79,470
Contingency Allowance (15% of $79,470)	$ 11,920
Total Extramural Cost	$ 91,390
3. Intramural Costs	
Intramural Direct Costs	$ 6,600
Intramural Indirect Costs	$ 13,600
Subtotal	$ 20,200
Total Estimated Project Cost	$111,590

D. Project Schedule

Weather permitting, the removal action at the Tidewater site will begin upon approval of this Action Memorandum. The anticpated duration of on-site activity is 6 months. During the course of the removal action, but as part of the field investigation phase, Region II TAT will be conducting a soil study at the Ironbound

Recreation Facility. The investigation will involve an extensive sampling program geared towards clearly defining the exact extent of contamination. Results of this investigation will be used by EPA, in conjunction with NJDEP and the City of Newark, to determine a long term remedial schedule for the site.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Conditions at the Tidewater site meet the criteria for a removal action under the NCP Section 300.65(b)(2) according to the following qualifying criteria:

1. Actual or potential exposure to hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants by nearby populations, animals or food chain [300.65(b)(2)(i)]; and

2. High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may migrate (300.65(b)(2)(iv)].

Based on these conditions, I recommend your approval of the proposed action decribed above to mitigate the risk to the surrounding residents. The estimated cost of this project is $111,590 of which $65,670 is for mitigation contracting.

Funds for this Removal Action are curently within the regional advise of allowance.

Please indicate your approval and authorization of funding for the Tidewater site, per delegation of authority, by signing below.

Approved _____ Date _____

Disapproved _____ Date _____

cc: (After approval is obtained

S. Luftig, 2ERR
R. Salike, 2ERR-RPO
G. Zachos, 2ERR-RP
B. Sprague, 2ERR-RP
R. Basso, 2ERR-SC
J. Frisco, 2ERR-NJRA
M. Randol, 2OEP
B. Adler, 2ORC-ARC
R. Gherardi, 2OPM-FIN
S. Anderson, PM-214F (Express Mail)
T. Fields, WH-548B
P. McKechnie, 2IG

TAT-02-F-05404

SITE SAFETY PLAN

Project Name: Tidewater Baling Site
26 St. Charles Street
Newark, Essex County, New Jersey

ERCS Delivery Order #: 0102-02-006

TAT Technical Direction Document #: 02-8907-25

U.S. EPA Site I.D.#: E004N

Prepared in Conjunction With
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Emergency and Remedial Response Division,
and
Roy F. Weston, Inc.
FOR:
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region II - Removal Action Branch

Adopted By: _____ Date: _____

For _____

Adopted By: William Kowalski RSO Date: 8/7/89
For Roy F. Weston, Inc.

Adopted By: _____ Date: _____
For U.S. EPA

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ANSI	- AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE
APR	- AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR
ACGIH	- AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS
CFR	- CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
CGI	- COMBUSTIBLE GAS INDICATOR
CSEP	- CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PERMIT
ERCS	- EMERGENCY RESPONSE CLEAN-UP SERVICES
HNU-PID	- HNU PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR
IDLH	- IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE & HEALTH
MREM/hr	- MILI-ROENTGENS EQUIVALENT IN MAN PER HOUR
NIOSH	- NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH
OSC	- ON-SCENE COORDINATOR
OSHA	- OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
OVA	- ORGANIC VAPOR ANALYZER
PPM	- PARTS PER MILLION
RM	- RESPONSE MANAGER
SCBA	- SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS
SOP	- STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
SPCC	- SPILL PREVENTION CONTROLS & COUNTERMEASURES
TAT	- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM
TLV	- THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE
U.S. EPA	- U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed for this project to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes. The procedures and guidelines contained herein were based upon the best available information at the time of the plan's preparation. Specific requirements will be revised when new information is received or conditions change and a safety plan modification is necessary to ensure the safety of workers or the public. A written amendment will document all changes made to the plan. Amendments to this plan are included in Attachment A. Where appropriate, specific OSHA standards or other guidance will be cited and applied.

DAILY SAFETY MEETINGS

Daily safety meetings will be held at the start of each shift to ensure that all personnel understand site conditions and operating procedures, to ensure that personal protective equipment is being used correctly and to address worker health and safety concerns.

SITE SAFETY PLAN ACCEPTANCE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The OSC or designated representative shall be responsible for informing all individuals entering the exclusion zone of the contents of this plan and ensuring that each person signs the Safety Plan Acknowledgment Form in Attachment Z. By signing the Safety Plan Acknowledgment Form, individuals are recognizing the hazards present on-site and the policies and procedures required to minimize exposure or adverse effects of these hazards.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All personnel (including visitors) entering the exclusion zone must have completed training requirements for hazardous waste site work in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, or be qualified by previous training or experience. Documentation of training requirements is the responsibility of each employer.

MEDICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

All personnel (including visitors) entering the exclusion zone must have completed appropriate medical monitoring requirements required under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(f). Documentation of medical monitoring is the responsibility of each employer. If there are additional medical monitoring requirements for this site, evidence of compliance must also be included.

FIT TESTING REQUIREMENTS

All personnel (including visitors) entering the exclusion zone using a full-face negative pressure respirator must have successfully passed a qualitative respirator FIT test in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1025; 1926.58; or, ANSI within the last 12 months. Documentation of FIT testing is the responsibility of each employer. If applicable, quantitative FIT testing is required for the use of negative pressure respirators for protection against airborne asbestos fibers and lead.

1.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC):

The OSC, as the representative of the U.S. EPA, is responsible for overall project administration and for coordinating health and safety standards for all individuals on-site at all times. All applicable OSHA standards shall be applied. However, each contractor (as an employer under OSHA) is also responsible for the health and safety of its employees. If there is any dispute with regards to health and safety, the following procedures shall be followed:

1) Attempt to resolve the issue on-site; and,

2) If the issue cannot be resolved, on-site personnel shall consult off-site supervisors for assistance and the specific task operation in dispute shall be discontinued until the issue is resolved.

Response Manager (RM):

The Response Manager, as the field representative for the ERCS clean-up contractor, has the responsibility for fulfilling the terms of the delivery order. The RM must oversee the project and ensure that all technical, regulatory and safety requirements are met. It is the RM's responsibility to communicate daily with the OSC regarding site clean-up progress and any problems encountered.

Technical Assistance Team (TAT):

The Technical Assistance Team is responsible for providing the OSC with assistance and support in regards to all technical, regulatory and safety aspects of site activity. The TAT is also available to advise the OSC on matters relating to sampling, treatment, packaging, labeling, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials, but is not limited to the above-mentioned.

1.2 Key Personnel

U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC):	Eugene Dominach Raritan Depot Woodbridge Avenue Edison, New Jersey 08837 (201) 321-6666
Alternate OSC:	Daniel Harkay (201) 321-6614
Principle ERCS Contractor:	S & D Engineering Services 171 Essex Avenue Metuchen, New Jersey 08840 (201) 549-8778
Response Manager (RM):	George Press
Subcontractors:	
Site Health & Safety Officer:	OSC
Alt. Health & Safety Officer:	Peter Di Pasca
Technical Assistance Team (TAT):	Roy F. Weston, Inc., 1090 King Georges Post Road Suite 201 Edison, New Jersey 08837 (201) 225-6116
TAT Representatives:	Peter Di Pasca
Other:	

1.3 Site Background

The Tidewater Baling site has been so named due to the proximity of the Tidewater Baling Corporation, a scrap metal baling facility adjacent to the site in the Ironbound section of Newark. Roughly 15 acres in size, the site emcompasses the Ironbound Recreational Center and a low-lying marsh area bordered by Tidewater Baling and a Conrail spur. The site is located in an urban industrial neighborhood inhabited by several thousand people.

The recreation center, built in 1968, is situated on property formerly owned by the Celanese Corporation. Celanese donated the land to the City of Newark to be developed for recreational use. It is suspected that many of the materials from the former facility, including hazardous chemicals, were discharged on-site. Evidence was found when the city discovered soil and groundwater contamination from phenol and phenol compounds during excavation for a swimming pool in the southeast corner of the site.

The low-lying marsh area at the northern end of the recreational center has been an area of concern for several years. During times of heavy rain, uncontrolled runoff from the Tidewater Baling and Conrail properties enters the marsh area. As a result, the marsh area has become contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals which can be linked to Tidewater Baling and possibly Conrail. Inspections by NJDEP have determined that drums and transformers were among the materials being baled at Tidewater. In response to a City of Newark directive to remedy the facility's drainage problems, the facility owners have done little more than dig unlined collection pits and place sorbent pads along the flow path of the runoff. Consequently, the marsh area continues to receive contaminated runoff from the Tidewater Baling facility.

Despite previous efforts by NJDEP and the City of Newark to secure the marsh area with fencing and PCB warning signs, neighborhood residents have continuously used the area as a "short-cut" between the residential and industrial sections of Ironbound. The fencing has been torn down in several sections, and only a few warning signs remain.

The Tidewater Baling site was submitted by NJDEP to EPA for CERCLA Removal Action consideration on February 2, 1989. During a preliminary assessment by TAT in May, 1989, Tidewater Baling's poor housekeeping practices were confirmed by the widespread evidence of oil-contaminated soil. Soil, aqueous, and oil samples were taken from both Tidewater's property and the marsh area, and analysis of these samples revealed the presence of Aroclor 1248 and 1254, and heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead.

1.4 Scope of Work for ERCS Contractor

Under this initial phase of work to be performed, three tasks are to be addressed. The subcontractor shall erect a fence around the exclusion zone as directed by EPA. When the subcontractor prepares to work on the northern side of the hot zone, the ERCS contractor shall provide plastic sheeting (visqueen) to cover any potentially contaminated soil. In conjuction with the fence, the ERCS contractor shall cut down any small trees and brush that are located on the fence line. The ERCS contractor shall also remove the top layer of soil from the southern fence line. This soil shall be used to build an earthen dam on the western side of the site to prevent run-off from entering nearby playing fields. Any soil that is removed from the southern fence line will be replaced with clean soil or sand.

1.5 Scope of Work for TAT

TAT will maintain site logs and assist EPA in the areas of safety, regulations, sampling, protocol and disposal. TAT will perform air monitoring in the exclusion and clean zones as conditions dictate.

2.0 TASK SAFETY AND HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS

This Hazard Assessment identifies the general hazards associated with specific site operations and presents an analysis of documented or potential chemical hazards that exist at the site. Every effort must be made to reduce or eliminate these hazards. Those which cannot be eliminated must be guarded against by use of engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment.

2.1 Activity Specific Hazards and SOPs

2.1.1 Hazards and SOPs Associated with the Erection of the Fence:

Soil sampling has determined the presence of PCBs and heavy metals in the soil. In order to ensure that potential PCB-contaminated soil does not migrate from the site area, fencing crew members will be required to wear a modified level D work uniform, which will consist of a dust mask, paper tyvek, and disposable booties. In addition, personnel need to be aware of physical hazards such as pinch points in machinery and tools, slipping, tripping, falling, insect bites (in particular, ticks), and overhead utilities.

2.1.2 Hazards and SOPs Associated with the Cutting of Small Trees & Brush and the Building of Earthen Dam:

The main hazard associated with these tasks will be the possible generation of contaminated dusts. Conditions are the same as noted in Section 2.1.1 for pollutants in this area.

Personnel involved in these tasks will wear a level C work uniform if the soil is dry and dusty, or a modified level D work uniform if the soil is moist or wet. In addition to the physical hazards noted above, personnel must be aware and safety-conscious around chain saws, "weed wackers", heavy equipment, power motors, and backhoes.

2.2 General Site Hazards

Heat Stress - When the temperature exceeds 70°F and personnel are wearing protective clothing, a heat stress monitoring program shall be implemented as appropriate. Employees shall have access to break periods and drinking water as necessary. Heat stress is discussed in detail in Attachment D.

Eye Wash Protection - All operations involving the potential for eye injury, splash, etc., must have approved eye wash units locally available as per 29 CFR 1910.151 (c).

Fire Protection/Fire Prevention - Operations involving the potential for fire hazards shall be conducted in a manner as to minimize the risk. Non-sparking tools and fire extinguishers shall be used or available as appropriate. Sources of ignition shall be removed. When necessary, explosion-proof instruments and/or bonding and grounding will be used to prevent fire or explosion.

Utilities - Overhead and underground utility hazards shall be identified and or inspected prior to conducting operations involving potential contact.

2.3 Chemical Hazards

Previous sampling and analytical data have indicated that the following chemical hazards, either documented or potential, exist at the site. Detailed hazard information for these chemicals is available at the command post.

Contaminant	TLV PEL	IDLH	Physical Characteristics	Route of Exposure	Symptoms of Acute Exposure	First Aid	Instrument To Detect
Aroclor 1248 and 1254	0.5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3	light yellow viscous fluid, with a mild hydrocarbon odor.	inh. abs. ing. con.	Irrit. eyes, nose, throat, skin, acne-form dermatitis, jaundis, dark urine.	skin clean with waterless cleaner followed by soap and water. Remove all cont. clothing, flush eyes with water inh - move to fresh air.	
Heavy Metals (Arsenic, cadmium, chromium-T, and lead)	0.05mg/m3 +	28 mg/m3 +	Assume physical characteristics of the medium ie. soil, water.	Inh. Ing. Abs. Con.	Cough, pneumonia, weak, nausea, abdom. pain, insomnia, weight loss	irr. eyes, soap & water wash, rinse Art. Resp. & CPR if nec. seek med. attn.	AA-ICP
Mercury	0.1mg/m3	28 mg/m3	Silver, mobile, odorless liquid	Inh. ing. Con.	Cough, tremor, headache, weak, bronchitis, pneumonia, insomnia, irritability	irrigate, soap/water water	Hg sniffer Hg draeger tube

3.0 TRAINING AND FIT TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Refer to Introduction for Site Entry Requirements.

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The following is a brief description of the personal protective equipment which may be required during various phases of the project. The U.S. EPA terminology for protective equipment will be used; Levels A, B, C and D.

Respiratory protective equipment shall be NIOSH-approved and use shall conform to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.134 Requirements. Each employer shall maintain a written respirator program detailing selection, use, cleaning, maintenance and storage of respiratory protective equipment.

4.1 Level A Protection Shall Be Used When:

- The extremely hazardous substance requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes and the respiratory system;
- Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected;
- Chemical concentrations are known to be above IDLH levels;
- Biological hazards requiring Level A are known or suspected; or,
- Unknown organic vapor concentrations range from 500 - 1,000 ppm.

4.1.1 Level A Protective Equipment at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

- Fully encapsulating exposure suit (selected for resistance to chemical(s) at the site);
- Chemical resistant boot covers worn over safety-toe work boots;
- Chemical resistant outer gloves (disposable);
- Chemical resistant inner gloves (disposable);
- Pressure demand SCBA or airline system with egress bottles;
- Hard-hat;
- Disposable outer suit (optional);
- Use of the "buddy system" for site entry personnel and appropriate back-up support personnel.

4.2 Level B Protection Shall Be Used When:

- o The substance(s) has been identified and requires a high level of respiratory protection but less skin protection;
- o Concentrations of chemicals in the air are IDLH or above the maximum use limit of an APR with full-face mask;
- o Oxygen deficient or potentially oxygen deficient atmospheres (<19.5%) are possible;
- o Confined space entry requires Level B; or,
- o Unknown organic vapor concentrations range from 5 to 500 ppm and a significant skin hazard is not anticipated.

4.2.1 Level B Protective Equipment at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

- o Chemical-resistant coverall: (Type) Saranex/Poly-coated Tyvek;
- o Steel-toe work boots with chemical-resistant overboots or disposable boot covers: (Type) Rubber;
- o Disposable inner gloves, surgical type;
- o Disposable outer gloves: (Type) Neoprene;
- o Supplied air - pressure demand SCBA or airline system with 5-minute egress bottle;
- o Hard hat; and,
- o All joints taped with duct tape.

NOTE: Use of Level B personal protective equipment requires that two (2) persons must be available as backup ready to provide emergency assistance.

4.3 Level C Protection Shall Be Used When:

- o The same level of skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection is required;
- o The types of air contaminants have been identified, concentrations measured, and an air-purifying respirator is available that can remove contaminants;
- o The substance has adequate warning properties and all criteria for the use of APR respirators has been met; and,
- o 1-5 ppm of unknown organic vapors above background levels are anticipated.

4.3.1 Level C Protective Equipment at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

- o Chemical-resistant coveralls: (Type)Saranex Polycoated;
- o Steel-toe work boots with chemical-resistant overboots or disposable boot covers: (Type)Rubber;
- o Disposable inner gloves, surgical type;
- o Disposable outer gloves: (Type)Neoprene/Solvex/Nitrile;
- o Full-face air purifying respirator (APR);

- o Chemical cartridge or canister type: Organic vapors, dusts, mists;
- o Hard hat; and,
- o All joints taped with duct tape.
- o Note tyvek maybe substitued as coveralls when only a dust contaminant is present.
- o Note surgical gloves maybe substituted as disposable outer gloves when only a dust contaminate is present.

4.4 Level D Protection Shall Be Used When:

- o The atmosphere contains no known hazard; and,
- o Work functions preclude splashes, immersion or the potential for unexpected inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous concentrations of harmful chemicals.

4.4.1 Level D Protection Equipment at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

- o Standard work uniform or coveralls;
- o Safety-toe work boots;
- o Gloves as needed;
- o Safety glasses;
- o Splash shield as needed; and,
- o Hard-hat.

4.5 Safety Equipment Which May Be Required For Specific Tasks:

- o Chemical-re istant aprons;
- o Acid suits;
- o Goggles;
- o Face shields;
- o Five-minute escape device;
- o Welders goggles or shields; and,
- o Hearing protection.

4.6 Activity Specific Levels of Protection:

The required level of protection is specific to the activity being conducted. At this site the minimum levels of protection are as follows:

Activity	Level of Protection	Special Requirements
Fence Erection	Modified D	Disposable Booties, Tyvek and Dust Mask when soil is moist or covered with visqueen or sand
Tree & Brush Cutting, Earthen Dam Building	C	When soil is dry or dusty
	Modified D	Disposable Booties, Tyvek and Dust Mask when soil is moist or wet

5.0 MEDICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Refer to Introduction for Site Entry Requirements.

6.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

According to 29 CFR 1910.120 (h), air monitoring shall be used to identify and quantify airborne levels of hazardous substances and health hazards in order to determine the appropriate level of employee protection needed on-site.

6.1 Routine Air Monitoring Requirements:

- Upon initial entry to rule out IDLH conditions;
- When the possibility of an IDLH condition or flammable atmosphere has developed;
- When work begins on a different portion of the site;
- Contaminants other than those previously identified are being handled;
- A different type of operation is initiated;
- Employees are handling leaking drums or containers or working in areas with obvious liquid contamination; and,
- Continuously during confined space work.

Air monitoring will consist at a minimum of the criteria listed below. All air monitoring data will be documented and submitted to the OSC and available in the command post site files for

review by all interested persons. Air monitoring instruments will be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

6.2 Site Specific Air Monitoring Requirements:

Instrument	Compounds To Detect	Frequency	Comments/ Action Level
Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI)	Explosive Flammable Atmospheres	Daily prior to work start	>25% LEL in breathing zone Leave area immed.
Oxygen Meter	Oxygen	Daily prior to work start	<19.5% wear SCBA CGI readings not valid 19.5%-25% normal ambient air
Radiation Meter	Radiation	Upon discovery of any new found materials	0.01-0.02 MREM/hr average background < 2 MREM/hr continue investigation with caution > 2 MREM/hr potential radiation hazard - continue only on advice of health physician
HNU-PID OVA	Organic vapors and gases	Daily prior to work start Periodic through the day Upon major disturbances of soil	>5 ppm upgrade PPE for unknowns Level B for knowns >500 ppm upgrade to Level A

7.0 SITE CONTROL AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

7.1 Work Zones:

The primary purpose for site controls is to establish the hazardous area perimeter, to reduce migration of contaminants into clean areas and to prevent access or exposure to hazardous materials by unauthorized persons. At the end of each workday, the site should be secured or guarded, to prevent unauthorized entry. Site work zones will include:

7.1.1 Exclusion Zone:

The exclusion zone will be the "hot-zone" or contaminated area inside the site perimeter. Entry to and exit from this zone will be made through a designated point and all personnel will be required to sign the hot zone entry/exit log located at the decon area. Appropriate warning signs to identify the exclusion zone should be posted (i.e. "DANGER - AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY", "PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BEYOND THIS POINT", etc.) Exit from the exclusion zone must be accompanied by personnel and equipment decontamination as described in Section 8.0.

7.1.2 Decontamination Zone:

The decontamination zone will provide a location for removal of contaminated personal protective equipment and final decontamination of personnel and equipment. All personnel and equipment should exit only via the decon area. A separate decontamination area will be established for heavy equipment.

7.1.3 Clean Zone:

This uncontaminated support zone or clean zone will be the area outside the exclusion and decontamination zones and within the geographic perimeters of the site. This area is used for staging of materials, parking of vehicles, office and laboratory facilities, sanitation facilities, and receipt of deliveries. Personnel entering this zone may include delivery personnel, visitors, security guards, etc., who will not necessarily be permitted in the exclusion zone. There will be one controlled entry/exit point from the clean zone to the decontamination zone.

All personnel arriving in the support zone should upon arrival, report to the command post and sign the site entry/exit log.

A map of the work zones for this site is found in Attachment B.

7.2 General Field Safety and Standard Operating Procedures:

- The "buddy system" will be used at all times by all field personnel. No one is to perform field work alone. Maintain visual, voice or radio communication at all times.

- Whenever possible, avoid contact with contaminated (or potentially contaminated) surfaces. Walk around (not through) puddles and discolored surfaces. Do not kneel on the ground or set equipment on the ground. Stay away from any waste drums unless necessary. Protect equipment from contact by bagging.

- Eating, drinking, or smoking is permitted only in designated areas in the support zone.

- Hands and face must be thoroughly washed upon leaving the work area and before eating, drinking, or any other activities.

- Beards or other facial hair that interferes with respirator fit are prohibited.

- All equipment must be decontaminated or discarded upon exit from the exclusion zone.

- All personnel exiting the exclusion zone must go through the decontamination procedures described in Section 8.0.

- Safety Equipment described in Section 4.0 will be required for all field personnel unless otherwise approved by the Site Health and Safety Officer.

- Practice administrative hazard control for all site areas by restricting entrance to exclusion zones to essential personnel and by using operational SOPs.

8.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

During the fencing phase of this site cleanup, only disposable PPE will be utilized and formal decon procedures are not anticipated.

A segregated equipment drop will be instituted so that equipment can be cleaned at the end of each day. Also a disposable PPE station will be set up where personnel will carefully remove all disposable clothing at the end of a shift. Disposable clothing shall be bagged, sealed and properly disposed of.

9.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

It is essential that site personnel be prepared in the event of an emergency. Emergencies can take many forms; illnesses or injuries, chemical exposure, fires, explosions, spills, leaks, releases of harmful contaminants, or sudden changes in the weather. The following sections outline the general procedures for emergencies. Emergency information should be posted as appropriate.

9.1 Emergency Contacts:

Fire: 201-733-7400 or 911, Newark

Police: 201-733-6290 or 911, Newark

Ambulance: 911, St. James Hospital, Newark

Hospital: St. James Hospital, Newark

Address: 155 Jefferson St., Newark, NJ 07105

Telephone: 201-589-1300 Chemical Trauma Capabilities? Yes

Poison Control Center: 1-800-962-1253

Directions from Site to Hospital (See Map in Attachment B):

From Site: Travel Southeast to Komorn St. Turn **Right** onto Komorn St. and continue to Magazine St. Turn **Right** onto Magazine St. and continue to Marne St. Turn **Left** onto Marne St. and continue to Wilson Ave. Turn **Right** onto Wilson Ave. and continue to Lafayette St. Turn **Left** onto Lafayette St. and continue to Congress St. Turn **Left** on Congress St. Emergency room entrance is on left-hand side of road.

NOTE: Maps and directions to the hospital will be posted at the EPA and TAT vehicles.

The route to the hospital was verified by Peter Di Pasca on August 1, 1989. Distance from site to hospital is 1.3 miles. Approximate driving time is 5 minutes.

The following individuals have been trained in CPR and First Aid:

Peter Di Pasca	

9.2 Additional Emergency Numbers:

Chemtrec	(800)-424-9300
TSCA Hotline	(800)-424-9065, (202) 544-1401
ATSDR	(Day) (404) 329-3311
	(Night) (404) 566-7777
AT & F (Explosives Info.)	(800) 424-9555
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Weston Medical Emergency Service	(513) 421-3063
Weston 24 Hour Hotline	(215) 524-1925, 1926
Pesticide Information Service	(800) 845-7633
EPA ERT Emergency	(201) 321-6660
RCRA Hotline	(800) 424-9346
CMA Chemical Referral Center	(800) 262-8200
National Poison Control Center	(800) 942-5969
U.S. DOT	(202) 366-0656 (Day only)
	(202) 426-2075 (Hotline)
Weston TAT Office	(201) 225-6116
TAT ZPMO	(201) 524-1160
U.S. EPA Region II R&P Branch Hotline	(201) 548-8730

9.3 Emergency Equipment Available On-site:

Communications Equipment		Location
Public Telephones:	N/A	
Private Telephones:	N/A	
Mobile Telephones:	201-513-6472	TAT Vehicle
Two-Way Radios:	N/A	

Medical Equipment

First Aid Kits: In EPA and TAT Vehicles

Inspection Date: _____ By: _____

Stretcher/Backboard: _____

Eye Wash Station: _____

Oxygen: N/A

Safety Shower: N/A

Fire-Fighting Equipment

Fire Extinguishers: In EPA and TAT Vehicles

Inspection Date: _____ By: _____

Other: _____

Spill or Leak Equipment

Absorbent Boom/Pads: _____

Dry Absorbent: _____

9.4 Project Personnel Responsibilities During Emergencies:

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (OSC)

As the administrator of the project, the OSC has primary responsibility for responding to and correcting emergency situations. the OSC must:

- Take appropriate measures to protect personnel including: withdrawal from the exclusion zone, up-grading or down-grading the level of protective clothing and respiratory protection, or total evacuation and securing of the site.

- Take appropriate measures to protect the public and the environment including isolating and securing the site, preventing run-off to surface waters and ending or controlling the emergency to the extent possible.

- Ensure that appropriate Federal, State and local agencies are informed, and emergency response plans are coordinated. In the event of fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. In the event of an air release of toxic materials, the local authorities should be informed in order to assess the need for evacuation. In the event of a spill, sanitary districts and drinking water systems may need to be alerted.

- Ensure that appropriate treatment or testing for exposed or injured personnel is obtained;

- Determine the cause of the incident and make recommendations to prevent the recurrence; and,

- Ensure that all required reports have been prepared.

RESPONSE MANAGER (RM)

The RM must immediately report emergency situations to the OSC, take appropriate measures to protect site personnel and assist the OSC as necessary in responding to and mitigating the emergency situation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (TAT)

The TAT must immediately report emergency situations to the OSC, take appropriate measures to protect site personnel and assist the OSC as necessary.

9.5 Medical Emergencies:

Any person who becomes ill or injured in the exclusion zone must be decontaminated to the maximum extent possible. If the injury or illness is minor, full decontamination should be completed and first aid administered prior to transport. If the patient's condition is serious, at least partial decontamination should be completed (i.e., complete disrobing of the victim and redressing in clean coveralls or wrapping in a blanket.) First aid should be administered while awaiting an ambulance or paramedics. All injuries and illnesses must immediately be reported to the OSC.

Any person being transported to a clinic or hospital for treatment should take with them information on the chemical(s) they have been exposed to at the site. This information is included in Table 2.3.

Any vehicle used to transport contaminated personnel, will be tested and cleaned as necessary.

9.6 Fire or Explosion:

In the event of a fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. Upon their arrival, the OSC or designated alternate will advise the fire commander of the location, nature and identification of the hazardous materials onsite.

If it is safe to do so, site personnel may:

- Use fire fighting equipment available on site to control or extinguish the fire; and,
- Remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials which may contribute to the fire.

9.7 Spill or Leaks:

In the event of a spill or a leak, site personnel will:

- Inform their supervisor immediately;
- Locate the source of the spillage and stop the flow if it can be done safely; and,
- Begin containment and recovery of the spilled materials.

9.8 Evacuation Routes and Resources:

Evacuation routes have been established by work area locations for this site. Evacuation should be conducted immediately, without regard for equipment under conditions of extreme emergency. During most of the fence installation, any available access point may be used as an evacuation route. However, during the final stage of the operation, the proposed gate which will be constructed by the running track will be used as the evacuation route.

- Evacuation notification will be a continuous blast on an air horn, vehicle horn, or by verbal communication via radio.

- Keep upwind of smoke, vapors or spill location.

- Exit through the decontamination corridor if possible.

- If evacuation is not via the decontamination corridor, site personnel should remove contaminated clothing once they are in a location of safety and leave it near the exclusion zone or in a safe place.

- The OSC will conduct a head count to insure all personnel have been evacuated safely.

- In the event that emergency site evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to:

  1. escape the emergency situation;

  2. decontaminate to the maximum extent practical; and,

  3. meet at the EPA and TAT vehicles.

- In the event that the EPA and TAT vehicles are no longer in a safe zone, meet at the corner St. Charles and Komorn Streets.

ATTACHMENT A

SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS

SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT #____: _____

SITE NAME: _____

DATE: _____

TYPE OF AMENDMENT: _____

REASON FOR AMENDMENT: _____

_____

_____

_____

ALTERNATE SAFEGUARD PROCEDURES: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

REQUIRED CHANGES IN PPE: _____

_____

_____

_____

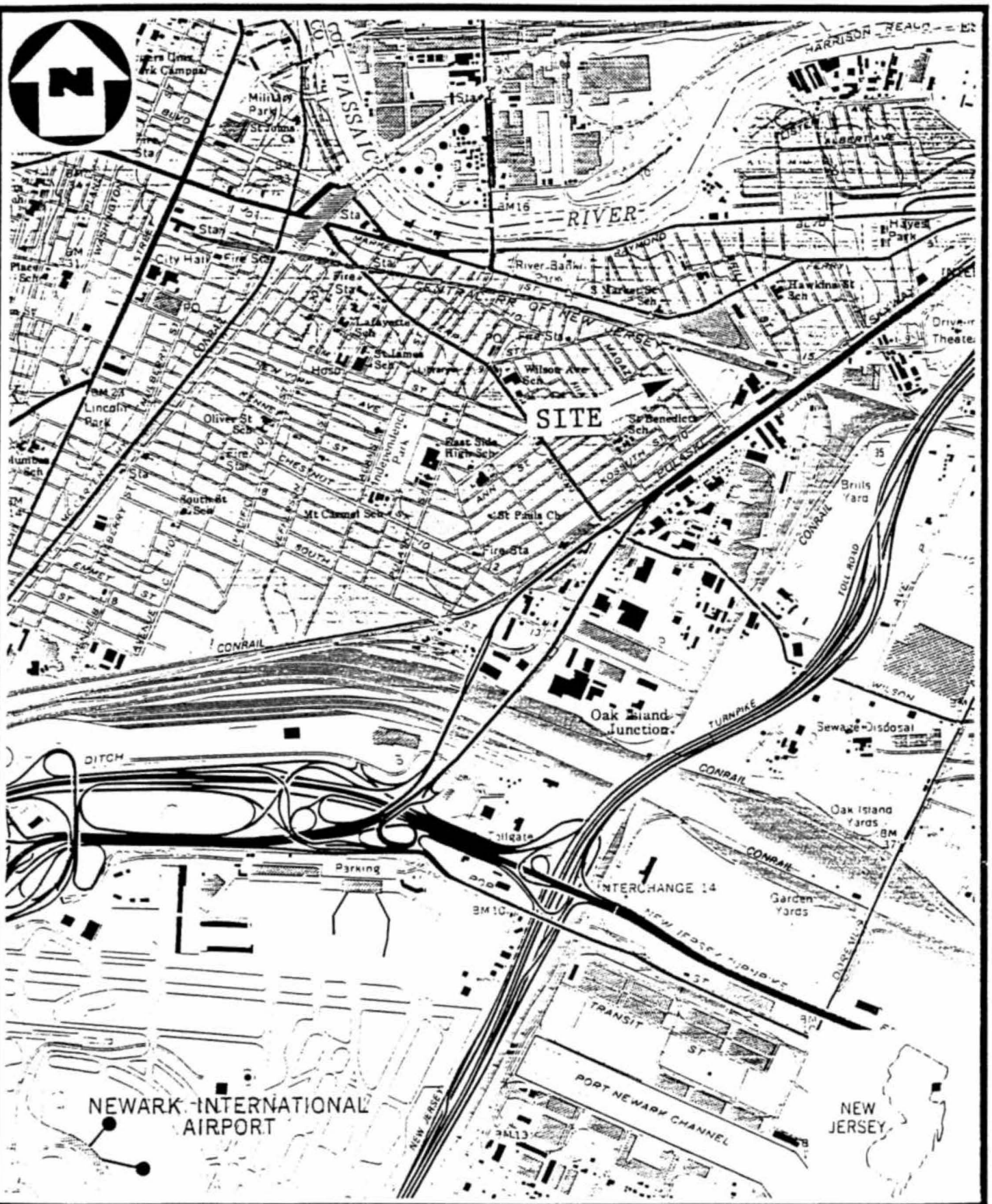
U.S. EPA RSO INFORMED: _____

ERCS CONTRACTOR RSO INFORMED: _____

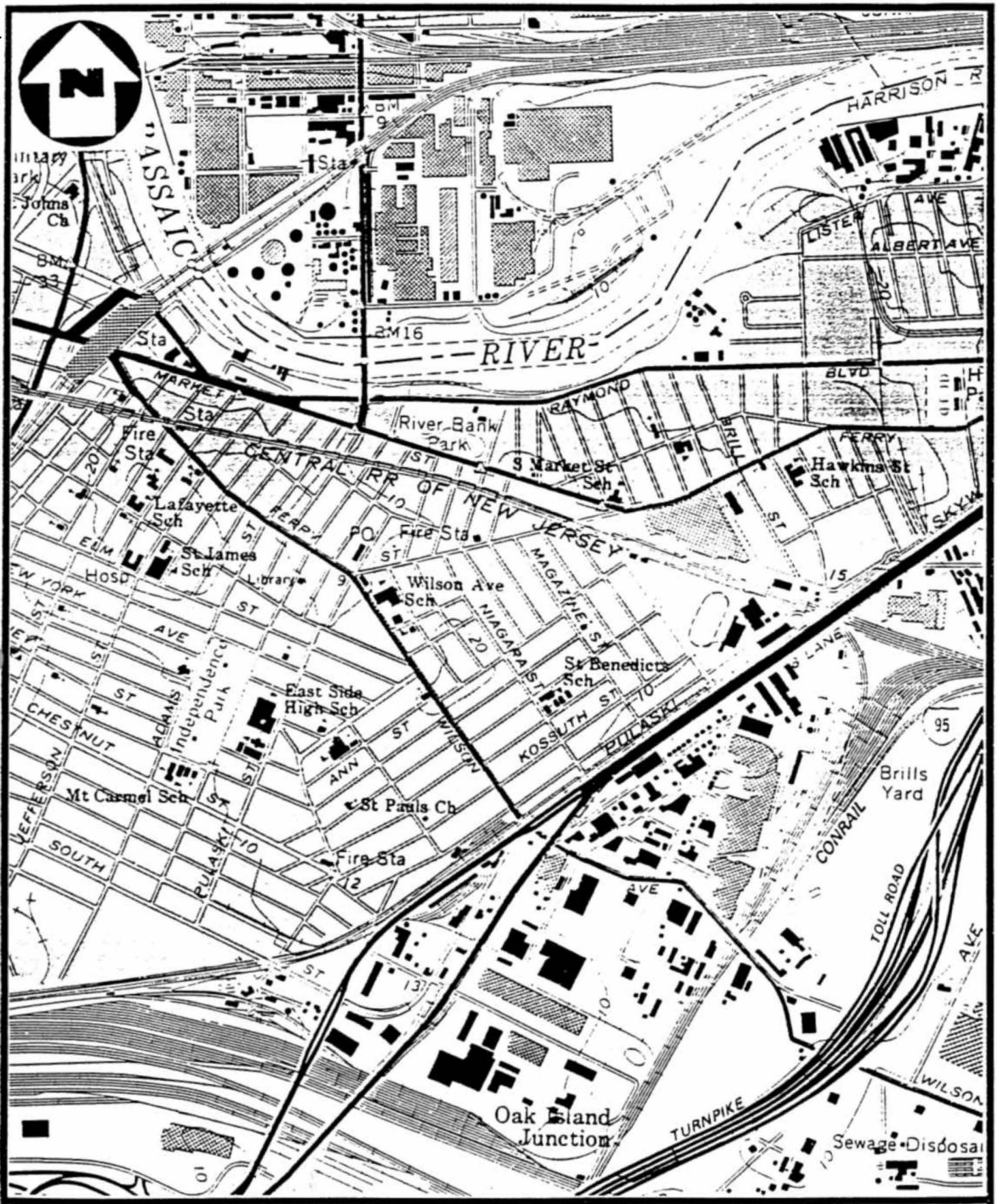
TAT RSO INFORMED: _____

ATTACHMENT B

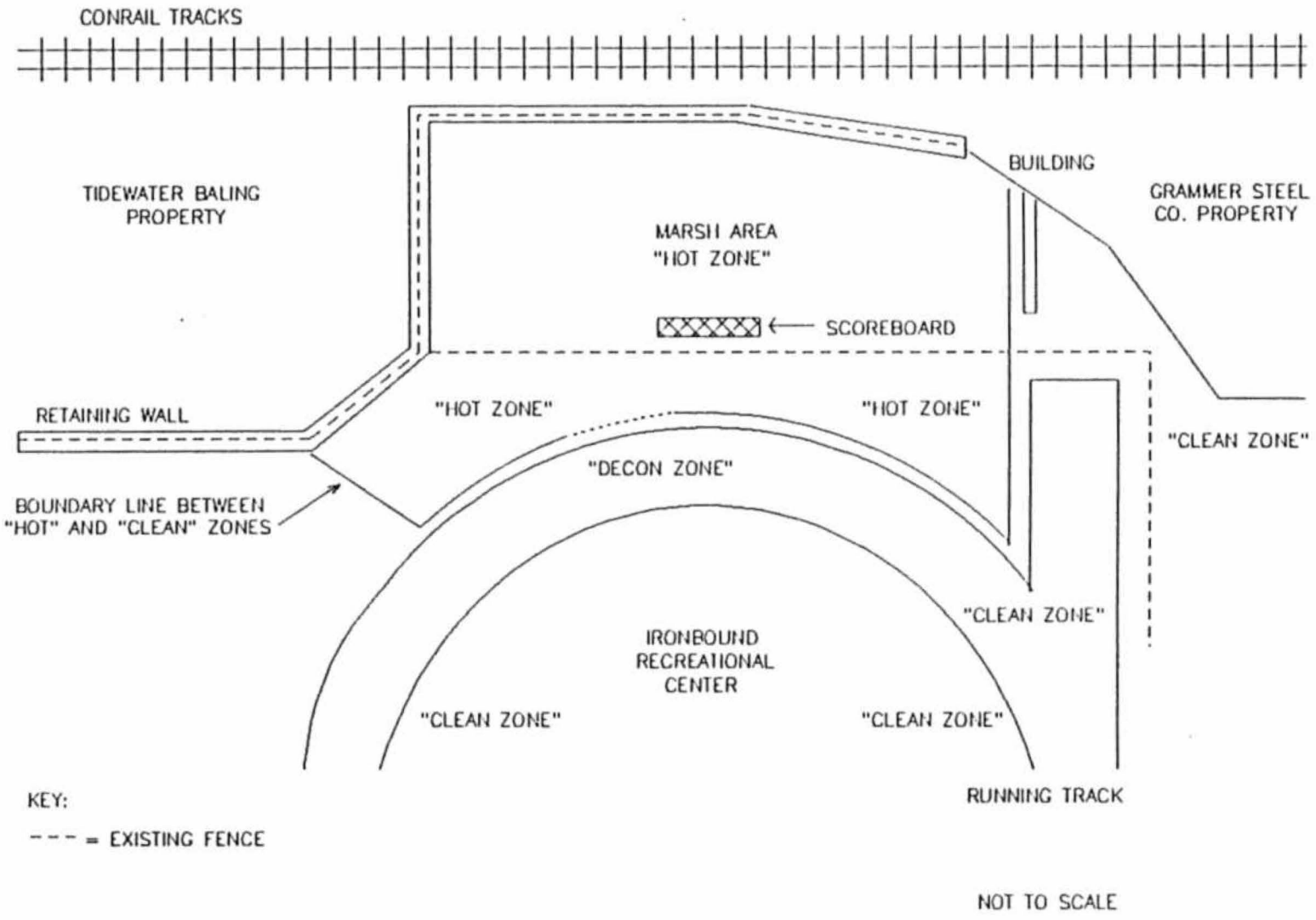
MAPS



WESTON	SPILL PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE	EPA PM E. DOMINACH	LOCATION MAP
In Association with ICF Technology Inc., C.C. Johnson & Malhotra, P.C., Resource Applications, Inc. and R.E. Sarriera Associates		TAT PM P. DI PASCA	TIDEWATER BALING NEWARK, NJ



WESTON	SPILL PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE	EPA PM E. DOMINACH	ROUTE TO HOSPITAL
In Association with ICF Technology Inc., C.C. Johnson & Malhotra, P.C., Resource Applications, Inc. and R.E. Sarriera Associates		TAT PM P. DI PASCA	TIDEWATER BALING NEWARK, NJ



WESTON — SPILL PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION	EPA PM E. DOMINACH	WORK ZONES
In Association with ICF Technology Inc., C.C. Johnson & Associates, Inc., Resource Applications, Inc., Geo/Resource Consultants, Inc., and Environmental Toxicology International, Inc.	TAT PM P. DI PASCA	TIDEWATER BALING NEWARK, NJ

ATTACHMENT D

HEAT STRESS

FROM NIOSH/OSHA/
USCG/U.S. EPA

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH GUIDANCE
MANUAL FOR HAZARDOUS
WASTE SITE ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER 1985

Heat Stress and Other Physiological Factors

Wearing PPE puts a hazardous waste worker at considerable risk of developing heat stress. This can result in health effects ranging from transient heat fatigue to serious illness or death. Heat stress is caused by a number of interacting factors, including environmental conditions, clothing, workload, and the individual characteristics of the worker. Because heat stress is probably one of the most common (and potentially serious!) illnesses at hazardous waste sites, regular monitoring and other preventive precautions are vital.

Individuals vary in their susceptibility to heat stress. Factors that may predispose someone to heat stress include:

- Lack of physical fitness.
- Lack of acclimatization.
- Age.
- Dehydration.
- Obesity.
- Alcohol and drug use.
- Infection.
- Sunburn.
- Diarrhea.
- Chronic disease.

Reduced work tolerance and the increased risk of excessive heat stress is directly influenced by the amount and type of PPE worn. PPE adds weight and bulk, severely reduces the body's access to normal heat exchange mechanisms (evaporation, convection, and radiation), and increases energy expenditure. Therefore, when selecting PPE, each item's benefit should be carefully evaluated in relation to its potential for increasing the risk of heat stress. Once PPE is selected, the safe duration of work/rest periods should be determined based on the:

- Anticipated work rate.
- Ambient temperature and other environmental factors.
- Type of protective ensemble.
- Individual worker characteristics and fitness.

Monitoring

Because the incidence of heat stress depends on a variety of factors, all workers, even those not wearing protective equipment, should be monitored.

- For workers wearing permeable clothing (e.g., standard cotton or synthetic work clothes), follow recommendations for monitoring requirements and suggested work/rest schedules in the current American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists' (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values for Heat Stress [11]. If the actual clothing worn differs from the ACGIH standard ensemble in insulation value and/or wind and vapor permeability, change the monitoring requirements and work/rest schedules accordingly [12].

- For workers wearing semipermeable or impermeable encapsulating ensembles, the ACGIH standard cannot be used. For these situations, workers should be monitored when the temperature in the work area is above 70°F (21°C) [8].

monitor the worker, measure:

- Heart rate. Count the radial pulse during a 30-second period as early as possible in the rest period.

  If the heart rate exceeds 110 beats per minute at the beginning of the rest period, shorten the next work cycle by one-third and keep the rest period the same.

  If the heart rate still exceeds 110 beats per minute at the next rest period, shorten the following work cycle by one-third [12].

- Oral temperature. Use a clinical thermometer (3 minutes under the tongue) or similar device to measure the oral temperature at the end of the work period (before drinking).

  If oral temperature exceeds 99.6°F (37.6°C), shorten the next work cycle by one-third without changing the rest period.

  If oral temperature still exceeds 99.6°F (37.6°C) at the beginning of the next rest period, shorten the following work cycle by one-third [12].

  Do *not* permit a worker to wear a semipermeable or impermeable garment when his/her oral temperature exceeds 100.6°F (38.1°C)[12].

- Body water loss, if possible. Measure weight on a scale accurate to ± 0.25 lb at the beginning and end of each work day to see if enough fluids are being taken to prevent dehydration. Weights should be taken while the employee wears similar clothing or, ideally, is nude. *The body water loss should not exceed 1.5 percent total body weight loss in a work day* [12].

Initially, the frequency of physiological monitoring depends on the air temperature adjusted for solar radiation and the level of physical work (see Table 8-10). The length of the work cycle will be governed by the frequency of the required physiological monitoring.

Prevention

Proper training and preventive measures will help avert serious illness and loss of work productivity. Preventing heat stress is particularly important because once someone suffers from heat stroke or heat exhaustion, that person may be predisposed to additional heat injuries. To avoid heat stress, management should take the following steps:

- Adjust work schedules:

  Modify work/rest schedules according to monitoring requirements.

  Mandate work slowdowns as needed.

  Rotate personnel/alternate job functions to minimize overstress or overexertion at one task.

  Add additional personnel to work teams.

  Perform work during cooler hours of the day if possible or at night if adequate lighting can be provided.

- Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods.

- Maintain workers' body fluids at normal levels. This is necessary to ensure that the cardiovascular system functions adequately. Daily fluid intake must approximately equal the amount of water lost in sweat, i.e., 8 fluid ounces (0.23 liters) of water must be ingested for approximately every 8 ounces (0.23 kg) of weight lost. The normal thirst mechanism is not sensitive enough to ensure that enough water will be drunk to replace lost sweat [14]. When heavy sweating occurs, encourage the worker to drink more. The following strategies may be useful:

  Maintain water temperature at 50° to 60°F (10° to 15.6°C).

  Provide small disposable cups that hold about 4 ounces (0.1 liter).

  Have workers drink 16 ounces (0.5 liters) of fluid (preferably water or dilute drinks) before beginning work.

  Urge workers to drink a cup or two every 15 to 20 minutes, or at each monitoring break. A total of 1 to 1.5 gallons (4 to 6 liters) of fluid per day are recommended, but more may be necessary to maintain body weight.

  Weigh workers before and after work to determine if fluid replacement is adequate.

- Encourage workers to maintain an optimal level of physical fitness:

  Where indicated, acclimatize workers to site work conditions: temperature, protective clothing, and workload (see *Level of Acclimatization* at the end of this chapter).

  Urge workers to maintain normal weight levels.

- Provide cooling devices to aid natural body heat exchange during prolonged work or severe heat exposure. Cooling devices include:

  Field showers or hose-down areas to reduce body temperature and/or to cool off protective clothing.

  Cooling jackets, vests, or suits (see Table 8-5 for details).

- Train workers to recognize and treat heat stress. As part of training, identify the signs and symptoms of heat stress (see Table 8-11).

Other Factors

PPE decreases worker performance as compared to an unequipped individual. The magnitude of this effect varies considerably, depending on both the individual and the PPE ensemble used. This section discusses the demonstrated physiological responses to PPE, the individual human characteristics that play a factor in these

---

*Although no protective ensemble is "completely" impermeable, for practical purposes an outfit may be considered impermeable when calculating heat stress risk.

Table 3-10. Suggested Frequency of Physiological Monitoring for Fit and Acclimatized Workers[a]

ADJUSTED TEMPERATURE[b]	NORMAL WORK ENSEMBLE[c]	IMPERMEABLE ENSEMBLE
90°F (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 minutes of work	After each 15 minutes of work
87.5° - 90°F (30.8° - 32.2°C)	After each 60 minutes of work	After each 30 minutes of work
82.5° - 87.5°F (28.1° - 30.8°C)	After each 90 minutes of work	After each 60 minutes of work
77.5° - 82.5°F (25.0° - 28.1°C)	After each 120 minutes of work	After each 90 minutes of work
72.5° - 77.5°F (22.5° - 25.0°C)	After each 150 minutes of work	After each 120 minutes of work

Source: Reference [13].

[a]For work levels of 250 kilocalories/hour.

[b]Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ta adj) by using this equation: ta adj °F = ta °F - (10 x % sunshine). Measure air temperature (ta) with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100 percent sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow; 0 percent sunshine = no shadows.)

[c]A normal work ensemble consists of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.

Table 3-11. Signs and Symptoms of Heat Stress[a]

- Heat rash may result from continuous exposure to heat or humid air.
- Heat cramps are caused by heavy sweating with inadequate electrolyte replacement. Signs and symptoms include:
  - muscle spasms
  - pain in the hands, feet, and abdomen
- Heat exhaustion occurs from increased stress on various body organs including inadequate blood circulation due to cardiovascular insufficiency or dehydration. Signs and symptoms include:
  - pale, cool, moist skin
  - heavy sweating
  - dizziness
  - nausea
  - fainting
- Heat stroke is the most serious form of heat stress. Temperature regulation fails and the body temperature rises to critical levels. Immediate action must be taken to cool the body before serious injury and death occur. Competent medical help must be obtained. Signs and symptoms are:
  - red, hot, usually dry skin
  - lack of or reduced perspiration
  - nausea
  - dizziness and confusion
  - strong, rapid pulse
  - coma

[a]Source: Reference [6].

responses, and some of the precautionary and training measures that need to be taken to avoid PPE-induced injury.

The physiological factors may affect worker ability to function using PPE include:

- Physical condition.
- Level of acclimatization.
- Age.
- Gender.
- Weight.

Physical Condition

Physical fitness is a major factor influencing a person's ability to perform work under heat stress. The more fit someone is, the more work they can safely perform. At a given level of work, a fit person, relative to an unfit person, will have [5,8,15,16]:

- Less physiological strain.
- A lower heart rate.
- A lower body temperature, which indicates less retained body heat (a rise in internal temperature precipitates heat injury).
- A more efficient sweating mechanism.
- Slightly lower oxygen consumption.
- Slightly lower carbon dioxide production.

Level of Acclimatization

The degree to which a worker's body has physiologically adjusted or acclimatized to working under hot conditions affects his or her ability to do work. Acclimatized individuals generally have lower heart rates and body temperatures than unacclimatized individuals [17], and sweat sooner and more profusely. This enables them to maintain lower skin and body temperatures at a given level of environmental heat and work loads than unacclimatized workers [18]. Sweat composition also becomes more dilute with acclimatization, which reduces salt loss [8].

Acclimatization can occur after just a few days of exposure to a hot environment [15,16]. NIOSH recommends a progressive 5-day acclimatization period for the unacclimatized worker before allowing him/her to do full work on a hot job [15]. Under this regimen, the first day of work on site is begun using only 50 percent of the anticipated workload and exposure time, and 10 percent is added each day through day 5 [15]. With fit or trained individuals, the acclimatization period may be shortened 2 or 3 days. However, workers can lose acclimitization in a matter of days, and work regimens should be adjusted to account for this.

When enclosed in an impermeable suit, fit acclimatized individuals sweat more profusely than unfit or unacclimatized individuals and may therefore actually face a greater danger of heat exhaustion due to rapid dehydration. This can be prevented by consuming adequate quantities of water. See previous section on *Prevention* for additional information.

Age

Generally, maximum work capacity declines with increasing age, but this is not always the case. Active, well-conditioned seniors often have performance capabilities equal to or greater than young sedentary individuals. However, there is some evidence, indicated by lower sweat rates and higher body core temperatures, that older individuals are less effective in compensating for a given level of environmental heat and work loads [19]. At moderate thermal loads, however, the physiological responses of "young" and "old" are similar and performance is not affected [19].

Age should not be the sole criterion for judging whether or not an individual should be subjected to moderate heat stress. Fitness level is a more important factor.

Gender

The literature indicates that females tolerate heat stress at least as well as their male counterparts [20]. Generally, a female's work capacity averages 10 to 30 percent less than that of a male [8]. The primary reasons for this are the greater oxygen-carrying capacity and the stronger heart in the male [15]. However, a similar situation exists as with aging: not all males have greater work capacities than all females.

Weight

The ability of a body to dissipate heat depends on the ratio of its surface area to its mass (surface area/weight). Heat loss (dissipation) is a function of surface area and heat production is dependent on mass. Therefore, heat balance is described by the ratio of the two.

Since overweight individuals (those with a low ratio) produce more heat per unit of surface area than thin individuals (those with a high ratio), overweight individuals should be given special consideration in heat stress situations. However, when wearing impermeable clothing, the weight of an individual is not a critical factor in determining the ability to dissipate excess heat.

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ATTACHMENT Z

SITE SAFETY PLAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

SITE SAFETY PLAN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

I have been informed and understand and will abide by the procedures set forth in the Safety and Health Plan and Amendments for the Tidewater Baling site.

Printed Name	Signature	Representing	Date

TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCES DISCOVERED AT TIDEWATER BALING SITE
NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

	1. EYE, SKIN, RESPIRATORY, AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITATION.	2. LIVER DAMAGE.	3. KIDNEY DAMAGE.	4. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.	5. HIGHLY TOXIC BY ANY ROUTE.	6. CARCINOGENIC.	7. TERATOGENIC.	8. MUTAGENIC.	9. LUNG DAMAGE.
ARSENIC	X	X	X			X			X
CADMIUM	X		X				X		X
CHROMIUM	X					X			X
COPPER	X								
LEAD	X		X	X	X	X			
MERCURY	X			X	X				X
NICKEL	X								
SILVER	X								
ZINC	X								
PCBs	X	X			X	X	X		

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service
Agency for Toxic Substances
and Disease Registry

Memorandum

Date March 23, 1990

From William Nelson
Regional Representative
RRT Member

Subject Regional Response Team/OSC Report for
Tidewater Bailing Corporation Site

To Richard Salkie
RRT Co-Chairman
EPA Region II

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry received a request from the Region II Response Team Chairman to review and comment on the On-Scene Coordinator's Report on the Tidewater Bailing Corporation Site located in Newark, Essex County, New Jersey.

The report and request was received in the ATSDR Regional Office on March 14, 1990. Although it may have arrived earlier the Report was immediately and initially reviewed by the Regional Representative who subsequently called the ATSDR Emergency Response Branch in Headquarters to help assist in reviewing the sampling data. A response from ATSDR's Emergency Response Branch was obtained that same afternoon. The following comments are being submitted for consideration:

1. ATSDR is concerned that the length of time it took from NJDCP's first investigation in August of 1986 until the time it was formally referred to EPA in February of 1989 for an emergency removal action. Although both NJDEP and the City of Newark secured the marsh area with fencing and warning signs, these protective measures were not adequate to mitigate human exposure and either more effective steps should have been taken to restrict the area or the site should have been referred at a much earlier time.

2. The sampling data presented in the report was inadequate for the reviewer to determine whether or not a public health threat existed. Although sampling locations, numbers and matrix were presented, the only mention of the results appeared on page 2 in Appendix A which indicated the presence of PCB's (100 ppm), lead (130 ppm), arsenic (26 ppm), cadmillon (3.3 ppm) hexavalent chromium (5.6 ppm) and zinc (250 ppm) in soil.

The only contaminents of potential concern are the PCB's which are high but do not represent an immediate health threat. In addition, there is no analytical method utilized by EPA to specifically identify hexavalent chromium; only total chromium, The remaining metals do not represent a health concern.

3. The sampling data presented above appeared to represent only soil contamination. No data was reported regarding the uncontrolled surface water runoff nor possible groundwater contamination.

4. On page 8, the report indicates that the facility itself may be contaminated and that worker safety may be a problem. If this is the case, the site should be reported to OSHA for investigation.

5. ATSDR was pleased to see that a community relations plan was included in the report. Obviously the citizens are concerned about the site and the presence of a community relations plan should help alleviate their concerns and strengthen public relations.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report please contact me at (212) 264-7662.

cc: George Buynoski
Lynn Wilder
Gene Dominach, EPA, Edison
John Ulshoefer

TAT-02-F-05398

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
TIDEWATER BALING SITE
CITY OF NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Issued: August 9, 1989

Prepared by:
Peter Di Pasca/John Johnson
Technical Assistance Team
Weston/SPER Division
Edison, New Jersey 08837

Prepared for:
Eugene Dominach
Emergency and Remedial Response Division
Removal Action Branch, U.S. EPA
Edison, New Jersey 08837

I. SITE BACKGROUND

The Tidewater Baling site is located in the City of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey. The site is at St. Charles and Rome Streets in the Ironbound section of Newark. Roughly 15 acres in size, the site encompasses the Ironbound Recreational Center and a low-lying marsh area bordered in an urban industrial neighborhood inhabited by several thousand people.

The recreational center, built in 1968, is situated on property formerly owned by the Celanese Corporation. Celanese donated the land to the City of Newark to be developed for recreational use. It is suspected that many of the materials from the former facility, including hazardous chemicals, were discharged on-site. Evidence was found when the city discovered soil and groundwater contamination from phenol and phenol compounds during excavation for a swimming pool in the southeast corner of the site.

The low-lying marsh area at the northern end of the recreational center has been an area of concern for several years. During times of heavy rain, uncontrolled runoff from the Tidewater Baling and Conrail properties enters the marsh area. As a result, the marsh area has become contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals which can be linked to Tidewater Baling and possibly Conrail. Inspections by NJDEP have determined that drums and transformers were among the materials being baled at Tidewater. In response to a City of Newark directive to remedy the facility's drainage problems, the facility owners have done little more than dig unlined collection pits and place sorbent pads along the flow path of the runoff. Consequently, the marsh area continues to receive contaminated runoff from the Tidewater Baling facility.

Despite previous efforts by NJDEP and the City of Newark to secure the marsh area with fencing and PCB warning signs, neighborhood residents have continuously used the area as a "short-cut" between the residential and industrial sections of Ironbound. The fencing has been torn down in several sections, and only a few warning signs remain.

The Tidewater Baling site was submitted by NJDEP to EPA for CERCLA Removal Action consideration on February 2, 1989. During a preliminary assessment by TAT in May, 1989, Tidewater Baling's poor housekeeping practices were confirmed by the widespread evidence of oil-contaminated soil. Soil, aqueous, and oil samples were taken from both Tidewater's property and the marsh area, and analysis of these samples revealed the presence of Aroclor 1248 and 1254, and heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead.

II. COMMUNITY INFORMATION

A. Community Profile

The Ironbound section of Newark is a mixed industrial and residential neighborhood. The recreation facility was once quite popular and frequently used before being shut down.

B. Chronology of Community Involvement at the Tidewater Baling Site

The Tidewater Baling facility was investigated by NJDEP in response to a complaint by the city of Newark in August, 1986. The city claimed that oil from the baling facility was leaking onto city property. NJDEP's investigation revealed that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were present in the oil leaking onto the recreation facility. As a result of this contamination, the football and soccer fields were closed.

The public did not become involved until drums were found while excavating for a swimming pool approximately 300 yards from the baling facility. Samples analyzed from these drums indicated the presence of phenol and trimethylphenol. At this time, pool construction was halted. Since there was neither a soccer/football field nor a swimming pool for public use at the recreation facility, residents became concerned. A local citizens group, the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, protested the city of Newark for the mishandling of the recreational facility.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN AT THE TIDEWATER BALING SITE

In order to develop an effective and responsive community relations program which is specific to the Tidewater Baling site, opinions, expectations, and concerns of residents and local officials have been solicited. This community relations program will focus on providing residents and local officials with accurate and timely information pertaining to findings and developments at the site, and ensuring effective coordination of information with local elected officials. The objectives of this community relations program are discussed in detail below.

Provide Status Reports of EPA Clean-up Activities

EPA will provide local officials, business and community leaders with accurate, and easily understandable status updates of clean-up activities. Status updates of EPA's clean-up activities will communicate to the community a clear picture of

measures being taken to ensure public health and safety. Providing community members with periodic updates of safety measures will help communicate to them that EPA is actively seeking to clean-up the site and implement safety measures.

Prepare and Distribute Updates On Site Safety Measures

Purpose: To inform residents about site safety measures.

Technique: Updates will be prepared and distributed by EPA and provided to interested public officials, business leaders, community leaders, and area residents. A special effort should be made to distribute updates to citizens and community officials. Updates will stress clean-up efforts and safety measures taken by EPA at the Tidewater Baling site.

Prepare and Distribute Press Releases Regarding Site Activities

Purpose: To inform residents about the Superfund clean-up process and site activities and safety measures implemented during the clean-up.

Technique: Press releases will be prepared and distributed to local media. Press releases will be sent as EPA reaches site clean-up milestones and implements safety measures.

Establish and Maintain a Central EPA Community Relations Contact Person

Purpose: To ensure that timely, understandable, and consistent responses are provided to questions raised by local officials, community leaders, business leaders, residents, and media representatives, concerning the site.

Technique: EPA community relations staff person will be designated to respond directly to public inquiries regarding site activities. In contacts with media personnel, the EPA contact person will coordinate with local officials. This EPA contact person will also monitor community concerns and activities during the removal action and make any necessary changes in community relations activities.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF KEY CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

		Phone #
A.	Federal Elected Officials	
	Senator Bill Bradley Washington, DC Office Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510-3202	(202) 224-3224
	District Office Box 1720 Union, New Jersey 07083	(201) 688-0960
	Senator Frank R. Lautenberg Washington, DC Office Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510-3201	(202) 224-4744
	District Office 970 Broad Street Newark, New Jersey 07102	(201) 645-3030
	Representative Robert Roe Washington, DC Office U.S. House Office Building Washington, DC 20515-3202	(202) 225-5751
	District Office U.S. Post Office Building Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003	(201) 645-6299
B.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Officials	
	Eugene Dominach On-Scene Coordinator U.S.E.P.A. Region II Edison, New Jersey 08837	(201) 321-6666
	Dan Harkay (Alternate) On-Scene Coordinator U.S.E.P.A. Region II Edison, New Jersey 00837	(201) 321-6614
	Rich Cahill Community Relations Specialist U.S.E.P.A. Region II 26 Federal Plaza New York, New York 10278	(212) 264-2515

C. State Elected Officials

Governor Thomas Kean (609) 292-6000
State of New Jersey
Office of the Governor CN-001
Trenton, New Jersey 08016

State Senator Donald Payne (201) 645-3213
920 Broad Street -3214
Newark, New Jersey 07012

State Senator Wynona Litman (201) 622-0007
50 Park Place -0090
Suite 1035
Newark, New Jersey 07102

State Assemblyman William Brown (201) 926-4494
1081 Bergen Street
Newark, New Jersey 08060

State Assemblyman Jack Mattison (201) 705-3595
1072 Bergen Street
Newark, New Jersey 07112

D. New Jersey State Officials

Tom Cozzi, State Project Manager (609) 292-7837
New Jersey Department of Environmental
Protection
401 E. State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Molly Joel Coye, M.D., M.P.H., Commissioner (609) 292-7837
State Department of Health
CN 360
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

E. City Mayor

Sharpe James, Mayor (201) 733-6400
City Hall
920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102

F. Interested Party (Local Citizens Group)

Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (201) 589-4668
95 Fleming Avenue
Newark, NJ 07105
Contact: Arnold Cohen

G. Local Newspaper

Newark Star-Ledger (201) 877-4040
Star-Ledger Plaza
Newark, New Jersey 07101
Contact: Len Fisher

H. Radio

WCBS 880-AM (212) 975-4321
51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10019

WINS 1010-AM (212) 397-1010
888 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10101

I. Television

WNBC Television (212) 664-4444
Channel 4
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112

WABC Television (212) 456-7777
Channel 7
7 Lincoln Square
New York, New York 10023

WCBS Television (212) 975-4321
Channel 2
51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10019

APPENDIX B

SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

A. Information Repository

Newark City Hall (201) 733-8004
920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07012

Hours: 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM M-F
Contact: Police Clerk
Copying facilities are available at this location

B. Public Meeting Location

Newark City Hall (201) 733-8004
920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07012

Hours of Operation: 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM M-F

NOTICE OF PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION II
ANNOUNCES THE AVAILABILITY OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
TIDEWATER BALING SITE
NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the availability for public review of files comprising the administrative record for the selection of the response action at the Tidewater Baling Site, which is located on the property of the Ironbound Recreational Center behind the Tidewater Baling Corporation, 26 Saint Charles Street, Newark, New Jersey. EPA seeks to inform the public of the availability of the record file and to encourage the public to comment on documents comprising this administrative record.

The administrative record file includes documents which form the basis for the selection of the response action at this site. Documents now in the record files include preliminary assessment and site investigation reports, project sampling and community relations plans, and other technical reports. The administrative record file is available for review during normal business hours at:

City of Newark

Department of Engineering

920 Broad Street

Newark, New Jersey 07102

and

U.S. EPA - Region II

Removal Program Office

Woodbridge Avenue

Edison, NJ 08837

Additional information is available at the following locations:

Guidance documents and technical literature	-	Central Library U.S. EPA Region II Removal Program Office Woodbridge Avenue Edison, NJ 08837

Written comments on the Administrative Record should be sent to:

Mr. Richard Salkie

Associate Director

Removal Program Office

U.S. EPA Region II

Woodbridge Avenue

Edison, NJ 08837

EPA REGIONAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

The following documents are available for public review at EPA Region II Headquarters, Raritan Depot, Woodbridge Avenue, Edison, New Jersey during normal business hours. Contact Douglas Kodama at (201) 906-6905 for more information.

- Glossary of EPA Acronyms.
- Superfund Removal Procedures - Revision #3.
  OSWER Directive 9360.0-03B, February 1988.
- Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.
  Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Public Hearings.
  29 CFR Part 1910, Monday, August 10, 1987.
- Guidance on Implementation of Revised Statutory Limits on Removal Action.
  OSWER Directive 9260.0-12, May 25, 1988.
- Redelegation of Authority under CERCLA and SARA.
  OSWER Directive 9012.10, May 25, 1988.
- Removal Cost Management Manual.
  OSWER Directive 9360.0-02B, April, 1988.
- Emergency Response Cleanup Services Contracts Users Manual.
  OSWER Directive 9242.2-01B, October, 1987.
- Field Standard Operating Procedures (FSOP).

  #4 Site Entry
  #6 Work Zones
  #8 Air Surveillance
  #9 Site Safety Plan
- Standard Operating Safety Guides - U.S. EPA Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, July 5, 1988.
- CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund).
- SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.
- NCP: National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.